

# King plays the Gulf card to boost Thatcher

By RICHARD FORD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

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cried out "Think of people now" as he lay on the ground. St John Ambulance took the man to St Thomas's hospital. He was transferred to the burns unit at Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton, south London, where he is being treated for serious burns to the face, hands and back.


By ANDREW McEWEN, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

"I have doubts as to whether the United States . . . treated those people at the Japanese encampment (in America during the second world war) as gently as we are treating our guests the British, French, Americans, Japanese," he said.

In London, the Home Office confirmed that two Iraqi businessmen had been ordered to leave Britain by tomorrow. They were being expelled because of their involvement in procurement on behalf of the Iraqi government.

More than 2,000 people were evacuated from their homes in nearby Dongning Road and Chamberlayne Road during the operation, Scotland Yard said. Residents said they were given five minutes to leave their homes. Some families left their homes wearing only their night clothes, without money or

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The 70 delegates drew up a proposal to offer financial aid to families producing five Welsh children. They gave strong backing, however, to Jina Keller, a 44-year-old mother of four, in calling on Welsh couples to produce as many children as they can reasonably support.

ity deal

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use, said: "What does it matter to many children we have if they have across the border for work?"

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## TORY LEADERSHIP

## Eminently visible advocate of a kinder, gentler Thatcherism

By ROBIN OAKLEY  
POLITICAL EDITOR

MICHAEL Heseltine has devoted much of his recent political career to campaigning for the kind of Britain he would like to see. An average of six speeches a week since he left the Cabinet over Westland in 1986 have made him the best known senior figure among the party's activists. He has had far more exposure to the rank and file than ministers and is known personally to many Tory MPs in whose constituencies he has spoken.

But any contest, as Sir Geoffrey Howe has made clear, will be about substance as well as style. Mr Heseltine's manifesto will have Europe at its heart. It is

the prominence of European issues in the current Tory troubles which has given him his chance. It was his championing of a European co-operative answer to Westland's problems which led to his departure from the Cabinet, and Mr Heseltine has long argued that what Britain has to avoid is becoming the leader of the second division in a Europe sub-division.

He favours the single currency and closer monetary co-operation to enable Britain to play a role in the shaping of the new Europe, deriding those who prefer to shout abuse from the touchline. But he has convinced right wingers that he is no federalist.

Although it is some years since he has been an active businessman, Mr

Heseltine is proud of the property and magazine businesses which made him a millionaire many times over. Others may talk about capitalism, I've practised it, is the pitch. But he still, however, advocates a closer, more hands-on relationship between government and industry.

He talks of a One Nation partnership between the privileged leaders of society and the aspirations of the industrial working class. A key passage in a speech earlier this year sets out the essence of his counter-appeal to Thatcherism: "It is this recognition of obligation and responsibility that marks out the Tory from those who limit their understanding of human societies to the more naked workings of the unfettered market. The Tory recognises the contrast between laissez faire and noblesse oblige."

It is Thatcher plus Bush, a kinder, gentler Thatcherism. To the irritation of Downing Street, he talks openly of the creation of an underclass and of "areas of shame" in Britain, articulating the unease of many middle-class Tory supporters. But he is brisk enough in his response to the problems of unemployment to back the American idea of welfare, denying benefits to those shown not to be actively seeking work.

The Heseltine approach is as much a matter of management as of policy. As environment secretary he introduced the MINIS system, setting targets and identifying responsibilities for civil servants. He founded the Audit Commission to monitor the performance of local government. His prescription for the problem of controlling council finances includes the installation of directly-elected mayors with the powers of chief executives, properly paid councillors and councils bidding against each other for government money on the basis of proven capacity to deliver services efficiently and cheaply.

The Tory Left appreciates his "caring Conservatism" appeal and the practical work he has put in to counter urban deprivation. He still makes regular visits to Liverpool, where he was responsible for inner-city initiatives linked with private industry after being appalled by the state of the city when he

became "Mr Merseyside" following the Toxteth riots in 1981. But the Right also appreciates that he talks the language of the party's business backers, sees him as sound on inflation and suspects that he may be right in supporting the idea of an independent Bank of England. The Right appreciates, too, his guns-bo record as defence secretary and his effective counter-propaganda operation against CND.

What Tories in all sectors of the party have not forgotten either is that Mr Heseltine examined the idea of the poll tax when he was in the environment department, warned the cabinet against it and has opposed it ever since. Anyone offering a way out of that particular nightmare will be listened to seriously.

## Conflicting advice for Heseltine as deadline nears

By ROBIN OAKLEY  
POLITICAL EDITOR

MICHAEL Heseltine has until noon on Thursday to make the most fateful decision of his political career. Thatcher loyalists pushing him to "put up or shut up", a degree of press hysteria and his reluctance to restrain his supporters from exploiting the government's latest troubles in the wake of the Bradford and Bingle by-elections, have taken things to the point where he could now be seriously damaged by failing to challenge Mrs Thatcher for the leadership.

There is a limit to the number of times he can hover on the brink, and he may never again be offered the same combination of circumstances. Europe as the top issue, the prime minister weakened by the resignation of Sir Geoffrey Howe and the by-election results, and an over-reaction by the Conservative machine to his open letter to his constituency association.

Mr Heseltine is, however, receiving conflicting advice from his closest supporters. Those urging him to launch a challenge are saying that he will appear cowardly if he does not. There is no point, they say, in waiting for a stalking horse to emerge.

A stalking horse candidate is most unlikely to win enough votes to precipitate a second round of the leadership contest, which would offer Mr Heseltine the chance of entering the battle without being

## THE RULES

A Tory leadership contest on November 20 would be fought under rules established by Sir Alec Douglas-Home (now Lord Home of the Herschel). To avoid a second round Mrs Thatcher must win an overall majority, taking 15 per cent more of the votes than any other candidate. Michael Heseltine's supporters talk of having 100 votes, but this would be insufficient to topple Mrs Thatcher. With 371 Tories entitled to vote the minimum required to win on the first ballot is 186, with a majority over the next candidate of at least 56. Mr Heseltine, or any other candidate, would need a minimum of 159 votes to see the contest through to a second round on November 27, which could be entered by candidates not fighting the first round. A simple majority is then enough to win. If not achieved there would be a third round between the leading three.

seen as the man who split the party. The prime minister would see off such a challenge and be in a stronger position to resist any suggestion from the "men in grey suits" next spring that it was time she left for the good of the party.

Mr Heseltine's advisers are assuring him that, as long as he wins more than 100 votes, he will not be damaged for the future, even if he fails to beat

Mrs Thatcher or secure enough votes to push her into a second round.

This, they say, is his best chance of winning the Tory leadership. If he passes up the opportunity, Mrs Thatcher will lead the party into the next election. If she wins it, she may stay on to the point where he becomes a representative of the older generation (he will be 60 in 1993) and other, younger leadership candidates like John Major and Chris Patten will come through to pip him. Finally, if he means what he says, he should fight for the leadership in time to turn round the Tory fortunes and win the next election.

The group advising Mr Heseltine to hold back say he will lose no kudos in backing away from a contest that they believe has been engineered by Fleet Street. They emphasise the risks of him being seen as splitting the party by provoking a contest he cannot be sure of winning, whereas, if he does become the leader after Mrs Thatcher, he needs to be a unifying force.

They suggest that right wingers who would be willing to support him when Mrs Thatcher had stood down would not vote for him if there were a straight contest between the prime minister and Mr Heseltine.

Whoever he listens to, Mr Heseltine has to gamble.

Ronald Butt, page 12  
Leading article, page 13



On the brink: Heseltine at his home in Thetford, Northamptonshire, on Saturday

## Polls give a clue to key question MPs are facing

THE key question for most MPs in any Tory leadership contest is under which leader will we have the best chance of winning the next election? Those in marginal seats will add the rider: under which will I have the best chance of retaining my seat?

The polling evidence to answer this question dates back largely to the aftermath of the previous by-election disaster for the Tories at Mid-

Staffs in March (Robin Oakley writes). ICM, for the *Sunday Correspondent*, then found party support running at Labour 55 per cent and Conservatives 28 per cent. When respondents were asked how they would vote if Mr Heseltine were Tory leader, the Labour lead fell to 48 per cent while the Tory figure rose to 41. The decline in Mrs Thatcher's popularity and the advance in support for Mr Heseltine was underlined by two Mori polls in September last year and March this year. These asked which of a list of Conservative MPs would do the best job of leading the party into the next election. In September 32 per cent backed Mrs Thatcher and 22 per cent Mr Heseltine. In March, 36 per cent backed Mr Heseltine and 13 per cent Mrs Thatcher.

A survey of 130 Conservative MPs taken from Nov 2-4 by Mori's On Line Telephone Surveys asked whom they would vote for if Mrs Thatcher resigned as party leader. Nearly a quarter (22 per cent) said Mr Heseltine.

Who would do the best job of leading the Conservative Party into the next election (%)?

	Sept 89	Mar 90
Thatcher	32	13
Heseltine	22	36
Howe	10	5
Tebbit	8	6
Baker	4	2
Hurd	2	3
Major	1	1
Patten	1	1
None of them	7	12
All or any	1	1
Don't know	8	19

\* not listed

## How Thatcher the outsider triumphed

By DANIEL JOHNSON

A GLANCE at the Tory leadership election of February 1975 is enough to remind anybody of what vast changes nearly 16 years of Margaret Thatcher's party leadership have wrought.

Apart from Sir Geoffrey Howe (who stood in the second round in 1975), the prime minister herself — an outsider who had then held

none of the great offices of state — is almost the only common factor between the contest of 1975 and Michael Heseltine's prospective challenge today.

Defeat at two general elections in 1974 and the prospect of a long spell in opposition led to a consensus in the party that Edward Heath's leadership must be tested. Mrs

Thatcher decided to challenge Mr Heath, three months before the ballot, only after her mentor Sir Keith (now Lord) Joseph had said that he would not stand.

The first ballot on February 4 showed that Mrs Thatcher represented the authentic voice of the backbenches: 130 voted for her, against 119 for Mr Heath. The late Hugh

Fraser received 16 votes. Mr Heath resigned.

In the second round a week later, most Heathite loyalists rallied behind the party chairman, William (now Viscount) Whitelaw and the final tally was 146 for Mrs Thatcher, 79 for Willie Whitelaw, 19 apiece for Sir Geoffrey Howe and James Prior, and 11 for John Peyton.

## CORRECTION

In our report of the Chancellor's autumn statement we said that the budget for the Lord Chancellor's department had not increased in real terms. In fact the money for all government legal departments has not increased in real terms, but the Lord Chancellor's department has received a real terms increase of 9.7 per cent.

from The Mouth of The Lough.



## HOGSHEAD REVISITED.

THE ABERLOUR aficionado's tastes in literature could never be described as catholic. For example, he certainly will not brook the works of Waugh The Elder. Witness only the cringing crescendo of "Brideshead Revisited". Graham Greene, the thinking man's Barbara Cartland, meanwhile, seems sorely pressed to find new subject matter for his 897th novel. "Our Man in Havant", we hear, is its working title. And do you not tire of the New York Jewish novelist's novel about the New York Jewish novelist writing a novel about the New York Jewish novelist? Trollope by name, trollope by nature, declines to use one word where six hundred will do. In Trollope,

a description of a simple Victorian lace antiques shop can run to over 60 pages. C. Beckett, on the other hand, will not use one where none will do. C. T. Riebling's Nordic double-act of Isben and Strindberg can at least be forgiven their gloom. Six months of darkness can go on so slowly in Oslo. C. With cosy, rosy Benjamin, meanwhile, one constantly finds oneself up in a spire and yet never quite inspired. C. No. It is the taut narrative power of a William Golding or a Gunter Grass that holds the Aberlour man in thrall. C. And while his eye will often be drawn to the rock-hewn gutters of Burns, he can be sure that Burns will never beset his palate.

## Key votes from a pool of discontent

THERE are two obvious pools of the potentially discontented from whom Michael Heseltine's campaign managers would hope to draw the bulk of his support in a leadership contest.

Among the 371 Conservative MPs who would have a vote there are 95 who have been in the Commons since Mrs Thatcher became prime minister in 1979 or before that and who have not been given government jobs.

There are a further 78 who have served a turn on the front bench in opposition, who have been whips, or who have been ministers and who no longer hold such office.

There are also many former frontbenchers who left voluntarily or without rancour. Men like Sir William Clark, George Younger and Nicholas Ridley are clearly unlikely to be voting against Mrs Thatcher.

The first category of the so far unrewarded also contains some obvious Thatcher loyalists like George Gardiner, Michael Grylls and Sir Fergus Montgomery. Mrs Thatcher's former parliamentary private secretary, there are some MPs, too, who have made alternative careers via the select committee system.

But those who qualify on technical grounds for each pool are as follows:

MPs since 1979 or before and without a government job: Robert Adley, Jonathan Aitken, Richard Alexander, Sir Tom Arnold, Jack Aspinwall, David Atkinson, Robert Banks, Anthony Beaumont-Dark, David Gilroy Bevan, John Blackburn, Sir Nicholas Bonsor, Graham Briggs, Michael Brown, John Browne, John Carlisle, Michael Colvin, Patrick Cormack, Julian Critchley, Geoffrey Dickens, Densmore Dover, Hugh Dykes, Sir John Farr, George Gardiner, Sir Alan Glyn, John Gorst, Harry Greenway, Peter Griffiths, Michael Grylls, Keith Hampton, John Hannam, Alan Haselhurst, James Hill, Sir Peter Hordern, Ralph Howell, Sir John Hunt, Sir Charles Irving, Toby Jessel, Dame Jill Knight, David Knox, Michael Latham, Ivan Lawrence, Sir Ian Lloyd, Andrew Macleay, David Madel, Paul Marland, Tony Marlow, Michael Mates, Robin Maxwell-Hyslop, Sir Robert McCrindle, Sir Michael McNair Wilson, Sir Anthony Meyer, Sir Hal Miller, Iain Mills, Norman Miscampbell, Roger Moore, Sir Fergus Montgomery, Michael

Morris, Sir Charles Morrison, David Mudd, Gerry Neale, Tony Nelson, Richard Page, James Pawsey, Barry Porter, Tim Rabbone, Robert Rhodes James, Peter Rost, Sir Michael Shaw, Colin Shepherd, Richard Shepherd, Michael Shersby, Roger Sims, Sir Trevor Skeet, Tony Speller, Sir James Spicer, Robin Squire, Ivor Stanbrook, Anthony Steen, Sir John Stokes, Peter Temple-Morris, Neil Thorne, Malcolm Thornton, John Townend, Cyril Townsend, Neville Trotter, William Walker, Gary Walker, Sir Dennis Walters, John Ward, Kenneth Warren, Bowen Wells, Sir John Wheeler, John Wilkinson, Nicholas Winterston and Mark Wolfson.

Former ministers, whips or front bench spokesmen no longer in office:

Michael Allison, Julian Amery, William Benyon, John Biffert, Sir Peter Blaker, Robert Boscawen, Peter Bottomley, Sir Rhodes Boyson, Sir Bernard Braine, Alick Buchanan-Smith, Sir Anthony Buck, Nicholas Budgen, John Butcher, Paul Channon, Winston Churchill, Sir William Clark, Edwin Currie, Robert Dunn, Tony Durant, Sir Peter Emery, Sir Nicholas Fairbairn, Dame Peggy Fenner, Sir Geoffrey Finsberg, Sir Norman Fowler, Sir Ian Gilmour, Sir Philip Goodhart, Sir Anthony Grant, Sir Eldon Griffiths, Sir Barney Hayhoe, Edward Heath, Michael Heseltine, Robert Hicks, Terence Higgins, Sir Geoffrey Howe, David Howell, Sir Geoffrey Johnson-Smith, Dame Elaine Kelegh-Bowman, Nigel Lawson, John Lee, Jim Lester, Richard Luce, Neil Macfarlane, Michael Marshall, Sir Patrick McNair-Wilson, Sir David Mitchell, Sir Hector Monro, John Moore, Michael Newbert, Patrick Nicholls, Cranleigh Onslow, Sir Geoffrey Paine, Sir David Price, Timothy Raison, Nicholas Ridley, Sir Julian Ridsdale, Marion Roe, Sir Hugh Rossi, Sir Giles Shaw, Sir William Shelton, Sir Dudley Smith, Keith Speed, Sir John Stanley, Allan Stewart, Sir John Stradling-Thomas, Sir Peter Tapsell, Teddy Taylor, Norman Tebbit, Desmond Thompson, Richard Tracey, Sir Gerald Vaughan, Peter Viggers, George Walden, Peter Walker, Ray Whitney, Jerry Wiggin and George Younger.

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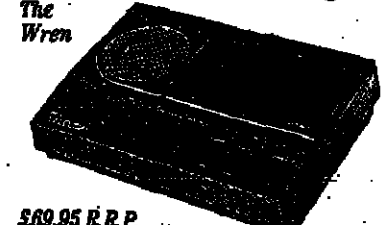


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# Oil industry spends £750m to pre-empt Piper Alpha finding

By KERRY GILL

THE North Sea oil and gas industry is spending at least £750 million on offshore safety improvements, in the hope of pre-empting recommendations in Lord Cullen's report on the Piper Alpha disaster, which will be published today.

Since Occidental's platform was destroyed in a series of explosions on July 6 1988, with the loss of 167 lives, safety has become a public issue. Ronald McDonald, chairman of the offshore industry liaison committee, the unofficial union organisation which has campaigned for better safety for the past two years, said: "Nobody took any notice of us before. Warnings that a disaster was waiting to happen were utterly ignored. Now safety is under constant scrutiny by the media. It would not have happened without Piper Alpha, and that has to be one of the most positive legacies of this disaster."

Evidence given at the year-long Piper Alpha public enquiry, along with pressure from the unions, is expected to result in overall responsibility

for maintaining safety being transferred from the energy department to the Health and Safety Executive or a new, independent body. The oil companies want safety measures to be kept flexible, allowing individual offshore installation managers to assess risks and act accordingly under company management instructions. Some platforms have already introduced safety measures, from improved permit-to-work procedures to better escape methods.

Lord Cullen is expected to focus attention on the positioning of accommodation modules. Eighty-one men died on Piper Alpha when the main accommodation caught fire and crashed into the sea. Most died from smoke inhalation.

By law, oil companies have had to set up safety groups on all installations, which have to have representatives elected by the workforce. Lord Cullen's recommendations will also be backed up by government legislation.

The positioning of accommodation modules is expected to be governed by assessment of individual risks on each

installation. Companies will be left to decide whether they should be completely separate or placed as far from the production process as possible. The number of safety inspectors is expected to be increased.

Frank Dobson, Labour's energy spokesman, last night said that John Wakeham, energy secretary, should use the publication of the report to recognise the bad industrial relations in the North Sea. He should make the operators, contractors and workforce get together to start a new regime of safety and co-operation in the North Sea.

Meanwhile, the Gulf situation and new oil and gas discoveries in the North Sea have led to new plans for a multi-million pound development of Europe's largest oil terminal in Shetland, according to workers and contractors. The news comes just a year after BP, which operates Sullom Voe terminal on behalf of about 30 oil companies, outlined a plan to scale down activity at the plant. The company has, however, denied a change of heart.

## Beating the odds on the streets

Years of race abuse for Britain's longest serving black policeman typify the reasons why so few ethnic recruits stay in the force, writes Stewart Tendler

MORE than 20 years after Norwell Roberts became London's first black policeman he vividly remembers the day on the beat when a passing motorist wound down his window to shout racial abuse. The driver was also a policeman, as were his passengers.

When he complained to a senior officer he was told: "What do you want me to do about it?" At that moment Mr Roberts came close to resigning. Now a detective sergeant and the longest serving black officer in the country, his experiences may form part of Home Office research into why so many officers from ethnic backgrounds leave. Last year Scotland Yard recruited 1,791 new



Shop talk: Supt Tariq Ghaffur, Britain's highest ranking ethnic police officer, promoting public relations in Loughborough

officers from ethnic backgrounds but this was set against a loss of 1,533 officers. There are still just 1,700 officers from ethnic backgrounds among 126,000 police in England and Wales. Recent Home Office re-

search indicates that senior officers underestimate the impact of racial attitudes within forces. Several weeks ago Police Constable Surinder Singh, a Nottinghamshire officer, made legal history by proving that racial

discrimination prevented him joining the CID. New guidance sent out to chief constables on recruiting warns: "Race relations within the police force are crucial. Officers from ethnic minorities find that their ethnic origins are the subject of frequent comments from colleagues. Clear action should be taken to ensure all ranks understand racialist language is unacceptable."

Twenty-three years ago Mr Roberts, now aged 45, also underestimated police reaction when he joined. "I had encountered no problems working as a laboratory technician. Perhaps I ought to have got some idea because while I was at training school I got a few nasty letters and, on reflection, I would say the chances are some were from policemen."

He said that everybody thought that he would face problems on the street. "My problems were inside the job not outside. People were out to test me and believe me I was tested."

The tests during his first three years ranged from sabotaging his uniforms and car to open abuse. When he drove a police van on patrol the van would regularly break down. He called by radio for help to take a prisoner to the local station and ended up pushing the man to the station in a wheelbarrow.

Officers would talk to him on the beat and then ignore him back in the station.

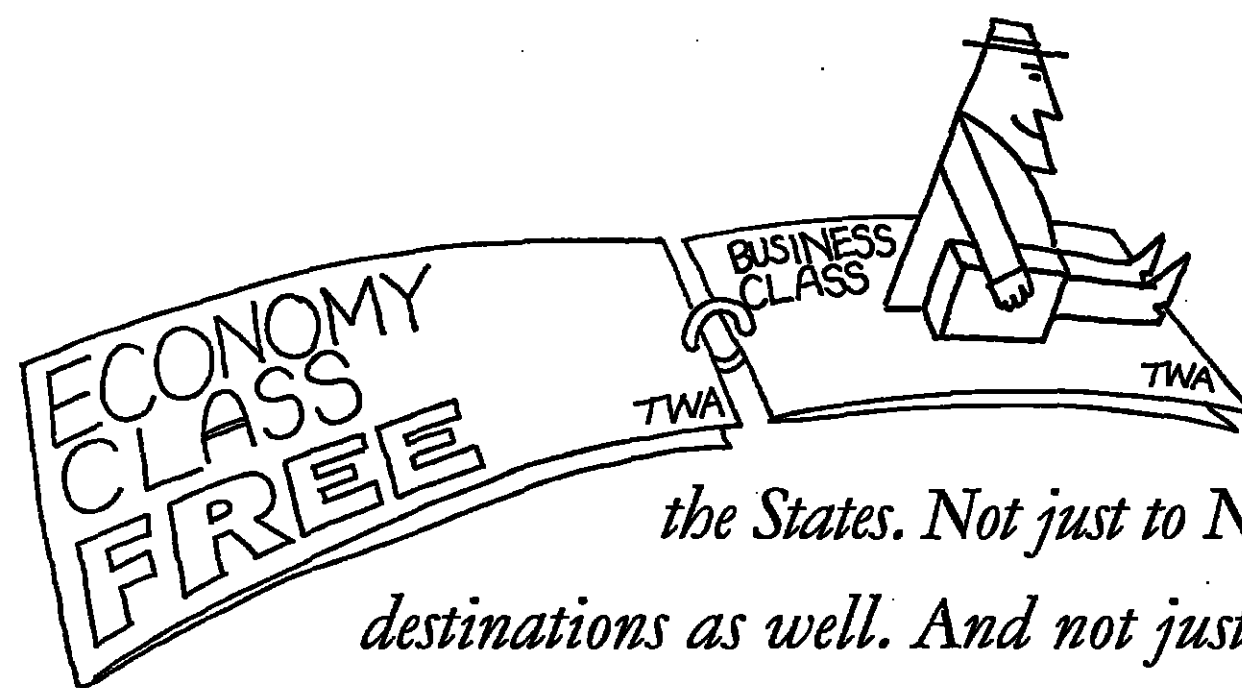
Senior officers and middle-ranking officers offered little or no support. He survived because of his determination to see the problems through and the support he got on the streets.

Sergeant Roberts said he chose not to use race relations legislation. "It was blackmail. You leave or we give you sick. They realised I was not leaving and they came round. If I had the chance again I would not join knowing what I know now. If I could start now in new circumstances I would do it," he said. "They have a better deal now. The treatment now is absolutely nothing."

Faced with such racial comments Superintendent Tariq Ghaffur, the most senior officer from an ethnic background in the British police, has always remonstrated with the speaker. "I would not tolerate any racist or sexist remarks. What I would do was get the person on one side and say it is not acceptable."

Mr Ghaffur, aged 35, the first officer from an ethnic background to join the Manchester police 17 years ago, commands the Loughborough sub-division in Leicestershire and is forecast to reach the top ranks within the next few years. Like Sergeant Roberts he did not join to set a benchmark for his community. At the age of 18, he became the breadwinner for his family and the police offered the best pay.

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## £2m drugs seizure at hotel

Customs investigators worked under cover as hotel porters and receptionists for eight days before a trap was sprung to capture a drugs distribution ring and £2million worth of heroin, officials said yesterday.

They said 12 kgs of drugs had been concealed in a hotel bedroom at Manchester airport. Customs and police officers held two men as they left the hotel room late on Saturday night and within hours five more people, including two women, were held in Liverpool and Bradford.

## Training survey

Northern employers are more likely than those in the South to persevere with the government's youth training programme and to try to improve its quality, according to a survey of 1,400 firms published today by the Institute of Manpower Studies.

A large minority of firms in the South have never participated and there is a high drop-out rate among those who do join.

## Ammonia leak

Three workers were taken to hospital and 80 homes evacuated after ammonia leaked from a frozen food factory in Grimsby yesterday. About 50 firemen, many wearing breathing apparatus, were sent to the scene, as was a fleet of ambulances. Fire crews in full chemical protection suits used spray jets to disperse the gas in a new multi-million pound extension to the plant.

## Accident video

A teenager jailed for killing a friend in a car crash is to lead a road safety campaign. Matthew Walker, aged 19, of Knaresborough, north Yorkshire, approached police with the idea of making a video about the accident after serving a nine month sentence. It will be shown in schools.

## Bond winners

Winners in the National Savings Premium Bonds weekly draw are: £100,000, bond 17DP: 291381 (winner lives in Lincoln); £50,000, 30TW 551655 (Kent); £25,000, 10KN 685260 (Essex).

## Ballot to pick Bar chairman

THE hotly-contested issue of who should be chairman of the Bar next year is, for the first time, to be put to a postal ballot of the 90-strong Bar Council (Frances Gibb writes).

The move to put the chairmanship to a postal vote was agreed at a meeting of the Bar Council on Saturday. Under its constitution, a postal ballot must be held if at least 12 council members ask for it. A total of 16 barristers requested the measure.

The contenders for the chairmanship are Anthony Scrivener, QC, deputy Bar chairman, and Richard Southwell, QC, a key policy maker. The closing date for votes is November 19. The contested post of deputy chairman will also be put to a postal ballot.

## ADVERTISEMENT Breakthrough for male sex problems

AN important breakthrough in the treatment of male impotence has led to unprecedented success in recent clinically controlled trials.

Results of the new treatment on 1500 men has proved that the majority of sufferers can now be successfully treated. A spokesman for The London Diagnostic Centre, a leading independent clinic specialising in the field of male sexual problems said yesterday:

"Male impotence affects far more men than is realised and many of the cases previously diagnosed as untreatable have been helped to resume a normal sex life. Many men are already using this thoroughly tested and safe treatment in the privacy of their own home."

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# Parties united on need to redraw council boundaries

By DOUGLAS BROOM, LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENT

UNPOPULAR artificially created counties and districts will be swept away over the next five years, whichever party wins the next election.

An unexpected consensus has emerged between Labour and the Conservatives on the future of local government. They believe that small is beautiful and that local civic pride must be rekindled.

The leaders of the 47 English and Welsh county councils, who meet in Cheltenham today for their annual conference, may, however, have less to fear from the coming changes than their district council colleagues. Labour is committed to reform but the Conservatives remain divided. Chris Patten, the environment secretary, opposes change but the prime minister has asked her Downing Street policy unit to examine options for reform.

Both sides point towards a redrawing of local government boundaries to create a single tier of medium sized authorities based on geographical areas with which local people

can identify. It would mean the abolition of up to a third of the 333 English and Welsh district councils.

The need to create authorities which inspire local loyalty has emerged as a central theme of both parties. Many of the new authorities envisaged would have county names, restoring to county status such areas as Rutland and much of the East Riding of Yorkshire, which was swallowed up in Humberside.

County boroughs would also re-emerge to run large cities and their surrounding areas, although the present metropolitan boroughs in London, the North and the West Midlands would remain largely unaltered. The aim is to overcome popular dislike of such artificial local government creations as the counties of Avon and Humberside and districts including Three Rivers in Hertfordshire and Boothferry in Humberside.

The role model is something along the lines of Wrekin, based in the Shropshire new town of Telford but

taking in a large chunk of the rural Marches. Its Labour leaders are fervent supporters of reform and a recent opinion poll conducted by the council found that most residents believed that it was responsible for all local council services in the area.

David Hutchison, the council's chief executive, said: "The majority of local people already think we provide all the services and it would be logical to let us do just that."

● The Labour party's plans for a fundamental reform of local government are to be expanded to include a review of the role of Parliament after the next election. David Blunkett, the party's local government spokesman, will tell the annual conference of the Association of County Councils in Cheltenham today that Labour wants to establish a new constitutional settlement to set out new roles for local and central government, on the principle that decisions should be taken as close as possible to the people they affect.



Low profile: Sir Geoffrey Howe at a Remembrance Day service at St Nicholas, Godstone, in his East Surrey constituency yesterday. Sir Geoffrey, who resigned as deputy prime minister just over a week ago, would say nothing about his plans

## Meacher puts realism top in strategy plan

Michael Meacher presides over Labour policies with guarantees. Richard Ford finds out how firm the commitments are and concludes the party's head is ruling its heart

AS SHADOW social security secretary, Michael Meacher is probably the most fortunate member of the team Neil Kinnock hopes to lead into government. For under Labour's new image as the party of fiscal responsibility and prudent spending, he presides over the policy area in which the Opposition has made its only firm public spending commitments.

Increasing old age pensions and restoring the value of child benefit are the two spending commitments with which Labour will enter the next general election. The party may highlight the needs of the health service but Labour has made no pledges on extra financing and admits that it would be unable to do everything at once.

John Smith, the shadow chancellor, reinforced this caution when he said: "Economic recovery is objective number one."

The party is committed to increasing by at least £5 a week the pension for a single person and £8 a week for a married couple and to restoring the real value of child benefit, an increase from £7.25 to £9.55. It will restore the link between pensions and earnings or prices, whichever is higher. To pay for the immediate increases, Labour will abolish the ceiling on employees' national insurance contributions and increase the top tax rate from 40 to 50 per cent.

"They are the only unqualified commitments in increases in public spending we have made. The rich, who have had a bonus in the last decade, are going to be required to make a small but significant contribution to families with children and pensioners," Mr Meacher said.

For a party which has prided itself on the help it can deliver to the least well off, this cautious approach has provoked much private heart-searching. The Labour leadership is determined that it will give few hostages to fortune that can be exploited by the Conservatives in the general election campaign. Mr Meacher's discussion of proposals for improvements to other benefits is peppered with phrases such as: "We are not saying that it can be done immediately."

Two areas singled out by Mr Meacher as high priorities for a Labour government are improvements in assistance for the disabled and for people who look after the sick and elderly. Labour wants to increase the carer's benefit, arguing that in the long run this will prove cost-effective as the

elderly and sick remain in the community rather than in residential homes or hospitals. Labour also says a better disability benefit, covering the extra living costs and providing an income for those who cannot work, should be provided for the 6.5 million appreciably disabled people.

Although Labour is critical of the 2 per cent government incentive given to people opting out of the state earnings-related pension scheme (SERPS), Mr Meacher said that the party was not opposed to personal pension schemes.

Labour wants to restore a range of benefits to SERPS and will base the pension on an individual's 20 best years' earnings. Self-employed and part-time workers will be covered and people will be able to pay extra contributions to earn a higher pension or take a lump sum on retirement. Mr Meacher concedes that while Labour's aims are ambitious, the party would not be able to do things "quickly".

He wants to ensure that companies provide more information about their private schemes. Legislation should require companies to tell people when it might be in their interest to return to SERPS, the scale of charges, and to provide greater detail of the scheme.

Mr Meacher said many people taking out personal pensions have taken a gamble, relying on investment in the market rather than on a person's salary during the final years at work.

With words that tacitly admit the change in Labour's approach towards those needing social security, Mr Meacher stressed the importance of encouraging people to be more independent. Whether its activists would like, the cruel necessities of electoral politics mean that, so far, the Labour leadership's head is ruling its heart.



Meacher: most fortunate member of Kinnock's team

## Labour 'must add £3bn to pay bill'

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

AN incoming Labour government should spend £3.2 billion on public service workers' pay and set up an independent pay advisory commission to avoid electorally damaging strikes in the health service, education and central and local government, a Fabian Society report says today. But groups such as the nurses, police, prison officers, ambulance staff and doctors should not get special treatment.

These key recommendations are the first public indications of policy consideration in the Labour party about how a future Labour government would deal with the pay of the five million people in the public services, whose total pay is almost a third of all public spending.

In its policy reviews, Labour has been all but silent on the question, leaving itself open to the charges that without a public sector pay policy its claims to be able to manage the economy are doubtful, and that it still fears some public sector trade unions.

The report, produced by the Labour-affiliated Fabian Society think-tank, dismisses current Labour party policy on the issue. The Fabian report is produced by two Cambridge academics, Professor William Brown and Bob Rowthorn, whose work has influenced previous stages of the Labour party's policy review.

They say that the tendency of governments to react to pay discontent in the public services, rather than pre-empt it, had frequently been damaging to them electorally. The ne-

glect of many public services in the 1980s was likely to make the electoral damage particularly great in the early 1990s.

They reject the present government's patchwork approach to public sector pay, and dismiss ad hoc enquiries and indexation mechanisms. They describe Labour's policy proposals on the issue as naive, and propose a return to pay comparability, although they specifically preclude a return to dogmatic comparability, arguing instead for a blend of comparability and internal pay relativities.

They suggest Labour should bring public service pay relativities back to their 1981 levels, though differentially. This would add about 5 per cent to the total public service pay bill, they say. "At 1990 prices it would be of the order of £3.2 billion, equivalent to 40 per cent of tax relief on mortgages, or 14 per cent of military expenditure, or 1.5 per cent of total government expenditure."

Because this is substantial spending, the authors suggest that such pay increases should be phased in, but they warn that if nothing is done there will be growing public service unrest. Subsequent pay negotiations should be based on evidence from a permanent, independent public services pay advisory commission, along the lines of the conciliation service Acas.

A public services pay policy (W. Brown and B. Rowthorn, Fabian Society, 11 Dartmouth Street, London SW1H 9BH; £3)



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# Farming subsidies 'could be replaced by green payments'

By MICHAEL HORNSBY, AGRICULTURE CORRESPONDENT

THE European Community's system of subsidies for agriculture, which has brought the Community to the brink of a trade war with the United States, could be abolished without any overall loss of income for British farmers, a report by two leading conservation groups says today. The move could also create substantial savings for consumers and taxpayers and a more attractive countryside.

Farming lobbies in Britain, France and Germany say that even the 30 per cent cut in subsidies proposed by the EC as part of the Uruguay round of international trade talks would drive tens of thousands of farmers off the land.

That need not happen, the report argues, if the present production-linked subsidies were to be replaced by a new system of environmental management payments. The

report, commissioned by the Council for the Protection of Rural England (CPRE) and the World Wide Fund for Nature and written by Tim Jenkins, an agricultural economist at the University College of Wales, says that the prices farmers get for their agricultural produce should be determined by the normal laws of supply and demand in a free market.

That would immediately reduce Britain's net contribution to the EC budget, more than half of which is still spent on agriculture, by about £1,000 million, it says. Further savings would be made through lower consumer food prices, as it estimates that prices are 5-10 per cent higher than they would be in an unprotected market.

The report says that, even if 90 per cent of farmers applied for the proposed environ-

mental management payments, the cost need not exceed about £1,300 million a year and would be more than covered by the savings gained from freeing consumers and taxpayers from the burden of supporting artificially inflated farm product prices. The EC's common agricultural policy guarantees farmers a minimum price for much of their produce and protects them against cheaper imports by a high external tariff wall. The food surpluses generated within the Community have to be stockpiled or exported at heavily subsidised prices.

Under the proposed scheme, the price support system would be abolished and farmers would have to accept what the market would pay. That in itself would lessen the damage to the environment, it says, by reducing the financial incentive to over-produce.

The rationale behind the idea is that market forces by themselves do not reward farmers for "environmental goods". Supply and demand can determine a farmer's returns, but puts no market value on his contribution to the countryside, the report says.

Andy Wilson, assistant secretary of the CPRE, said: "We have to accept that many modern farmers no longer have an economic interest, on agricultural grounds, in preserving or maintaining such landscapes. If we want them preserved for non-agricultural reasons, it is not unreasonable to pay the farmer for their upkeep." The report says payments must be detached from food production, and suggests a basic payment of £30 a hectare (2.47 acres) for retaining or managing farmland and moorland, with higher payments for the upkeep of hedges, stone walls, wildlife habitats, traditional farm buildings, archaeological sites and the planting of new broadleaved woodland.

**Future Harvests: The Economics of Farming and the Environment.** The Council for the Protection of Rural England, 25 Buckingham Palace Road, London SW1W 0PP (£6)



Under threat: the majestic Douglas firs in Force How Wood, near Skelwith Bridge, which tower over native trees.

## Locals rally to save alien fir trees

By RONALD FAUX

THERE are aliens in Force How Wood near Skelwith Bridge, Cumbria, which the National Trust wishes to eliminate and local people want to preserve. More than 200 mature Douglas firs rise powerfully above traditional English trees at the mouth of Langdale, one of the most scenically sensitive areas of the Lake District. The trust admits that the trees, many of them 100ft high, are truly majestic but they are also inappropriate to a relatively rare ancient English woodland. They plan to harvest the firs and replant the area with native broadleaved species of oak and hazel. "The conifers are alien to ancient woodland and should be removed if it is

agreed that what little remains of our ancient woodlands should be preserved," the trust said.

Locals say the trust is being high-handed and is interested chiefly in the commercial value of the Douglas firs, which can equal that of oak. "These are magnificent trees that form a natural cathedral," Don Mounsey, whose home overlooks the woods, said. "The trust says they are rotten and dying and that simply is not true. They were going to go ahead and fell the woodland without anyone knowing. It was not until the contractor who was to carry out the work asked if he could extract the timber across the land of one local resident that we knew anything about it." Roberta Smithies threatened to

chain herself to the trees if the trust tried to cut them down. She said: "I have known those grand trees since I was a little girl. They are part of our landscape. The trust says they have reached the end of their days, and that is absolute nonsense."

The trust, which inherited the wood from a local estate, says that the trees have grown tall, thin and starved of light and air because of lack of management. Some were dead on their feet and some had fallen. "This is likely to accelerate until none is left standing. They will then no longer act as shelter to the rest of the wood and the grandest of them will be susceptible to wind blow." The trust has stayed its axe until a public meeting on November 17.

## Tests on caterpillar as killer of bracken

By OUR AGRICULTURE CORRESPONDENT

THE government is to allow a South African bracken-eating caterpillar to be field-tested in the first serious attempt to control a British weed by introducing an exotic insect that feeds on it. If successful, biological control of other unwanted vegetation, such as Japanese knotweed, could follow.

Bracken, which covers 3 per cent of Britain and is advancing at an annual rate of 20 square miles, is estimated to cost hill farmers about £10 million a year in lost grazing land and poisoned livestock.

Chris Patten, the environment secretary, has decided to allow John Lawton, director of the Centre for Population Biology at Imperial College, Ascot, to test the caterpillar's abilities in outdoor cages. "We are still drawing up the precise conditions for the trial. A licence could be issued in a few weeks," the department said.

Professor Lawton found the caterpillar, *Conservula cincta*, in the mountains of the eastern Cape in South Africa where the climate is similar to Britain's. "We know that in its native habitat the insect causes heavy damage to bracken and does not eat anything else. That has been confirmed in laboratory tests here, but we cannot be certain the insect would behave in the same way in the field."

Many British insects eat bracken, but they are preyed on by other insects and do not become numerous enough to check the plant's spread.

The caterpillars will be released into cages made of double layers of very fine wire mesh sunk into the ground.

## Rescue team tries to save rare seals

By NICHOLAS WATT

AN INTERNATIONAL rescue team has gone to the coasts of Mauritania and Western Sahara to vaccinate a colony of rare Mediterranean monk seals threatened with extinction by a virus which has reached epidemic proportions, the International Fund for Animal Welfare says.

Only 500 of the Mediterranean seals remain, and the fund is trying to save them. Five seal carcasses have been washed up on the Spanish and Moroccan coasts in the past four months and it is feared they are victims of the morbillivirus that was fatal to thousands of seals in the North Sea two years ago. This week, the rescue team will start vaccinating a colony of the seals with the drug used on the previous occasion.

The monk seals, which live in colonies of up to 25 by the Mediterranean and on the coast of northwest Africa, have disappeared from their

former haunts along the French Riviera, the northern Italian coast and around the Balearic islands. There were 5,000 in the 1950s, but numbers have fallen so much that they are now even rarer than giant pandas and blue whales. Their sister species, the Caribbean monk seal, is already extinct.

The rescue team, led by David Taylor, a British veterinary surgeon, has responded to a call from the French and Moroccan governments. The team is using a French naval vessel moored off the coast as its base, and will vaccinate as many seals as possible in the next fortnight. The team also wants to capture six seals to form the nucleus of a breeding colony being established on the French Côte D'Azur. If successful, Mr Taylor hopes to reintroduce the seals into their former habitat at Port Cros, Provence.

## Ban on walkers 'not needed'

HILL walkers do not have to be banned from large areas of the countryside to protect rare birds that nest there, according to a report published yesterday by the Ramblers' Association.

The study, carried out by Roger Sidaway, a research consultant and a senior research fellow at Edinburgh university, found that walkers could co-exist with rare birds in moorland and mountain country, as long as care was taken.

The report, *Birds and Walkers*, said: "The work to date

suggests that there is no reason to prohibit public access, but there is a need for sensitive management."

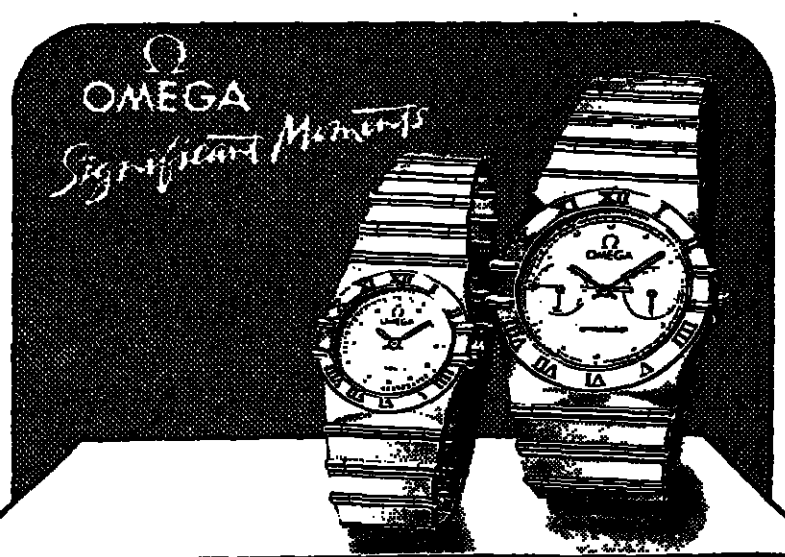
"That management must be sensitive to the needs of wildlife - that is, it ought to be based on scientific investigation - and it must be sensitive to the needs of those people who are prepared to enjoy the countryside in a reasonable way."

At yesterday's launch of the report in Harrogate, North Yorkshire, Alan Mattingly, director of the association, said that walkers must be

prepared to accept temporary restrictions in the interests of wildlife conservation. He emphasised, however, that the report offered no support to those who said that walkers should be banned altogether from some areas to protect rare species.

Nearly 2,000 acres of lowland has been bought by the Nature Conservancy Council to help safeguard a nationally important peatland area. The land, on the English-Welsh border in Clwyd and Shropshire, will become a nature reserve.

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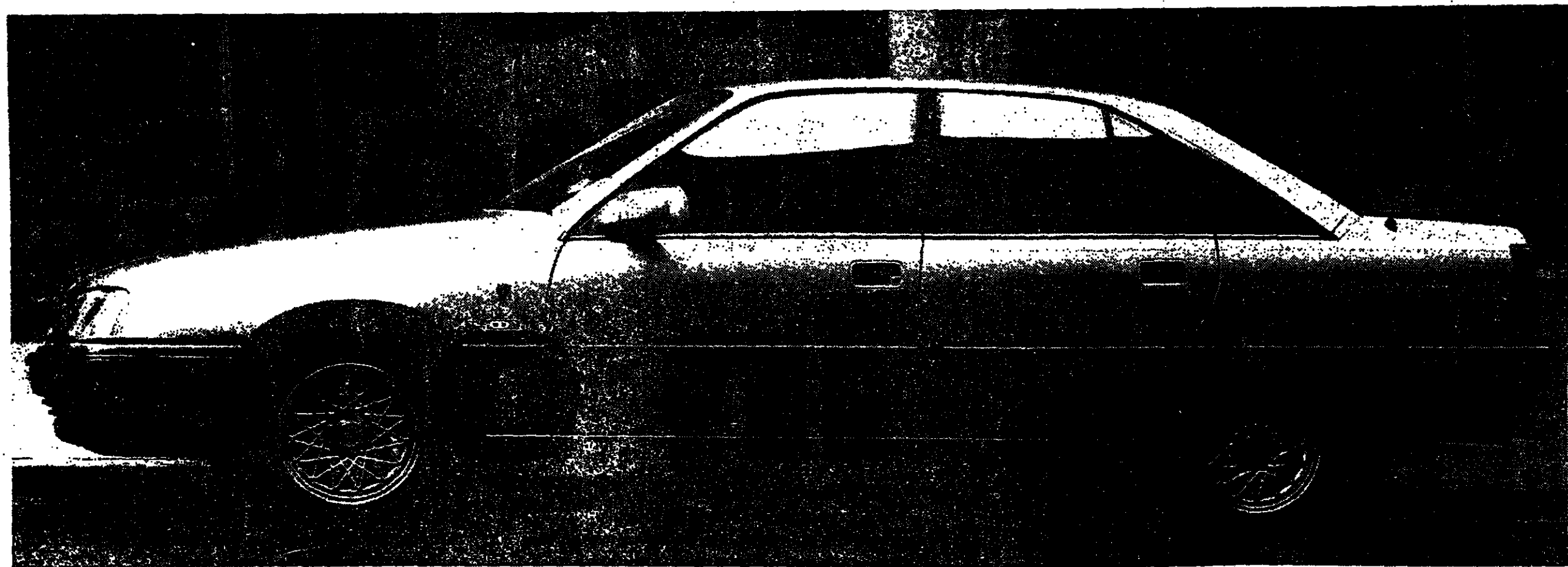
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# ABANDON HOPE ALL YE WHO TRY TO ENTER HERE.



Regular viewers of Crimewatch have probably noticed that getaway cars are hardly ever Vauxhall Carltons. Why is this?

It can't be a lack of performance. The GSi 3000 24v can do 0-60 in 7.0 seconds.

And no-one can say the 6 speaker compact disc system in the CD, CDX and GSi doesn't provide ample in-car entertainment during a high-speed chase.

A more likely explanation for a Vauxhall Carlton's unpopularity among the criminal element is that it's very nearly impossible to break into, never mind steal.

After all, every Carlton comes with

central-locking with deadlocks on the doors, boot, tailgate, and even the filler cap.

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Every Carlton has its registration number glass-etched; its serial and chassis number logged at our factory.

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(All of these goodies come at no extra cost. And we've also frozen the price on all

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# Kremlin's 'scavenger army' makes its marks by racketeering

AT THE crumbling railway station in the village of Wunsdorf, south of Berlin, international trading begins early under a graffiti reading "Russians go home". By 7am, the Vietnamese are selling video recorders and hi-fi to the Russians, who are selling badges and hats to the Germans, who are complaining about the foreigners blocking the platform but do not show themselves averse to the odd bargain of uncertain origin.

Wunsdorf is the headquarters of the Soviet high command in eastern Germany. No one will say how many soldiers are housed in the row upon row of barracks — it takes a full hour to walk round the base's perimeter fence. The locals used to call it "Little Moscow",

but since the frantic trading of cheap luxuries started after currency union in July, they have rechristened it "Little Mexico".

Soviet soldiers are strictly forbidden from selling army property, but to judge by the number of officers' hats and paraphernalia in circulation as souvenirs in Germany, the high command is turning several blind eyes to the redistribution of its stores.

The Russians huddling together on the platform behind makeshift stalls are not soldiers, who are too scared of being caught by their superiors, but civilian interpreters, mechanics and spouses who take the lesser risk of being recognised in return for a share of the profits. Vodka, caviar and cel-

Demoralised soldiers at the Soviet high command in eastern Germany are finding the lure of black-market trading irresistible, reports Anne McElvoy from Wunsdorf

are in generous supply. So, for those with more time and money to spend, are weapons which are falling off the back of lorries with increasing regularity. The German magazine *Tempo* recently acquired a surface-to-air missile, Kalashnikovs, tank grenades and mines for 6,000 Deutschmarks (£2,000), including a lesson from an officer on using the missile.

Last month, a soldier was shot at the base for trading weapons

with eastern German middlemen who have sprung up in the area.

Herr Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, announced yesterday that he intends to visit troops early next year after a wave of desertions from barracks and growing discontent there. At the House of Officers in Wunsdorf, the talk is of the growing rumours of desertion. The men had heard that 60 soldiers had deserted from the Potsdam base since the opening of

the border. Cleg Lyamin, a Soviet lawyer who defends deserters before military tribunals, estimates the figure for the Soviet forces in Germany is seven hundred.

German officials admit they fear an increase in desertions as the deadline for the withdrawal of the 380,000 troops in 1994 approaches. Many still believe that they can claim asylum, despite a German-Soviet agreement that deserters will be handed back.

Viktor, a military interpreter on his second tour of duty, says the conditions are growing worse, claiming: "We have been left to rot by our German friends." The Soviet officers mock the official language of amity by dividing the Germans into "old friends" —

eastern Germans — and "new friends" in the western half of the country. "New friends" have already taken over the officers' restaurant in the Berlin suburb of Karlshorst, turning it into an amusement arcade. No one seems sure who has profited from the deal. "I think there will be some very rich Soviet officers returning to the Soviet Union," says Viktor. "Old friends" have proved less reliable. Soviet communities all over eastern Germany are finding that local housing authorities neglect their properties and refuse to carry out essential work. Poor relations, including attacks on buses and off-duty soldiers, are the price being paid for four decades of domination of East Germany,

with crimes and mortal accidents caused by Soviet troops flushed up by the former regime. German cash union has given Soviet soldiers hard currency which they could only dream of before, but the differential between a conscript on DM 30 DM a month and a major on DM 2,000 is feeding tension.

At the municipal rubbish tip in Dalgow, soldiers search furiously for furniture, thrown away by eastern Germans refitting their homes with Western goods. "We are an army of scavengers," says Viktor. Already there are rumours that both sides intend to speed up withdrawal to ward off tension in the German communities and the Soviet bases. The Russians could be on their way home by 1992.

## Moscow is threatened with food rationing

FROM MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

GAVRIIL Popov, the mayor of Moscow, confirmed yesterday that the city council would be asked to approve comprehensive food rationing within the next two weeks. But he raised a storm of protest when he said that coupons would probably be issued for individual commodities with no indication of the quantity, so that the amount could be adjusted according to supply.

President Gorbachev has returned, meanwhile, almost empty-handed to Moscow after a two-day visit to Bonn. He was given no hard cash above the DM 20 billion (£670 million) in aid packages he negotiated from Germany in the months before reunification. He very much regretted, he said, the way the West was hesitating to help his reforms.

However Helmut Kohl, the chancellor, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the foreign minister, have promised to use German influence to persuade industrialised nations to support the Soviet Union. Germany is also sending a team of

experts to help the switch from a command system. A three-year agreement to train young Soviet managers in Western techniques is being extended. Exchange visits between scientists, artists and young people are being planned.

In Moscow Mr Popov, an economist and former editor of an academic journal, who continues to enjoy much popular support despite successive shortages of sugar, tobacco, bread and now matches, was addressing the opening day of Moscow city council's autumn session. In a pessimistic account of the economy, Mr Popov accused President Gorbachev of surrendering to the interests of the central apparatus and the military-industrial complex in choosing the slower route to a market economy.

He predicted worsening shortages and hyperinflation, and said that the promised indemnation of incomes would not be able to keep up. Moscow, Mr Popov said, had been a "model communist city" and now epitomised everything that was wrong with the system.

The city council still had no jurisdiction over many enterprises and institutions in the capital, which are administered by the central government. They include the Moscow underground and suburban railways, much food distribution and the supply of petrol. Last week, Moscow taxi drivers parked their vehicles outside the city council, claiming that there was no petrol of the correct octane obtainable.

Although the subject of rationing will be decided by the full council later this week, the decision has the crucial support of Yuri Prokofyev, the Moscow Communist party leader. Speaking yesterday, in his capacity as leader of the "Moskva" political faction on the council, Mr Prokofyev said that existing resources were insufficient to allow the transition to a market economy and also maintain living standards for pensioners, families and the low-paid. Rationing was the only alternative.

The reason why quantities might not be printed on the coupons would be to prevent a recurrence of the present sugar shortage. Although sugar has been rationed in Moscow since the beginning of the year, there is now insufficient sugar to honour the coupons and people are returning to the black market for their supplies.

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### Delhi team

Delhi — Chandrabhai Shekhar, sworn in on Saturday as India's eighth prime minister, will begin naming his cabinet this week with a keen eye on small parties whose support will be vital when his final administration is tested in a confidence vote next week.

### Renamo talks

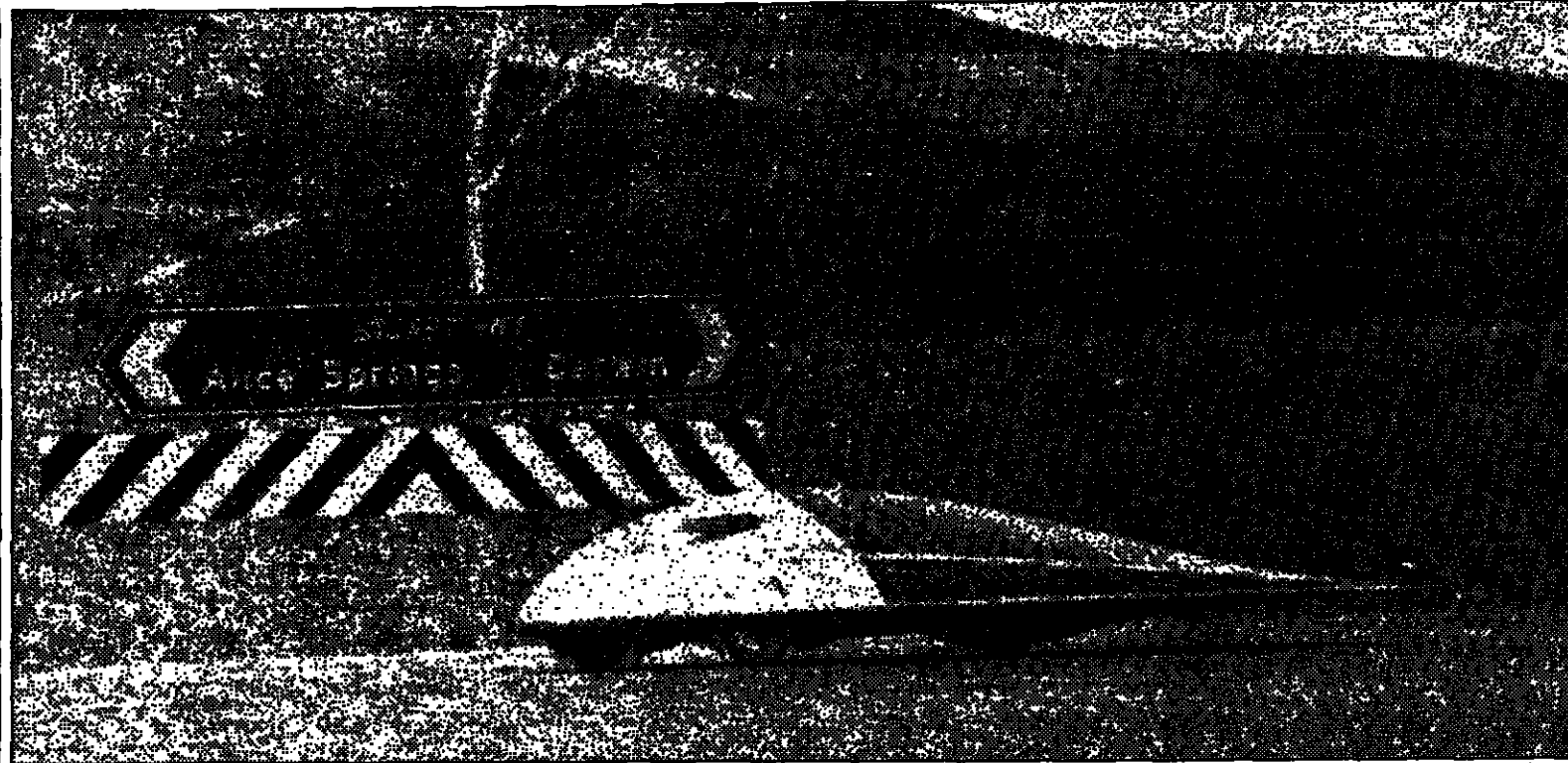
Harare — The ruling Frelimo party in Mozambique and the rebel Renamo movement settled down to a third round of peace talks in Rome at the weekend. Observers believe this round promises more progress as the Italian government has agreed to act as mediator.

### Border attack

Chad has accused Libya and Sudan of supporting rebels who attacked a border post on its frontier with Sudan at the weekend. A government statement said "hordes of mercenaries" attacked the border post. The rebels are believed to be led by Idriss Deby, a former army chief who has been trying to topple President Habré.

### Glittering prize

Geneva — Sotheby's here hopes the largest and purest diamond ever auctioned will fetch a record £6.6 million on Wednesday. The pear-shaped 101.84-carat African stone, 1½ in long, has been certified by the Gemmological Institute of America as the highest-quality white diamond, being totally colourless. (Reuters)



San ran: the Japanese Solar Honda experimental car racing along Australia's Stuart Highway, south of Darwin, after the start of yesterday's 1990 World Solar Challenge Race. Thirty-six experimental vehicles are to cover the 1,900 miles

from Darwin to Adelaide, powered only by the sun, in an annual race which has turned a scientific curiosity into an important environmental research project (Robert Cockburn writes from Sydney). This year, however, the start was delayed by

the first downpour of the rainy season to hit Darwin. Looking much like road-going versions of Stealth bombers covered in dark solar panels, the fleet of contestants finally got away under cloudy skies on pre-charged batteries. Improvements in efficiency mean that this year's fastest vehicles travel the usually sun-baked highway through the heart of Australia at speeds of up to 87 miles an hour, 15 mph faster than vehicles competing in last year's contest.

## Berlin party to shed assets

FROM ANNE McELVOY IN BERLIN

THE reformed East German communist party voted at the weekend to disperse with most of its assets, estimated at DM 4 billion (£1.33 billion), in an attempt to shake off its connection with the old regime.

Gregor Gysi, the leader of the Party of Democratic Socialism, said that 80 per cent of the party's funds would be donated to universities, hospitals and community projects, with the party retaining only enough to continue its political work.

"We are making the cut that hurts," Herr Gysi said. "This clean break with the past will enable us to step into the political future with our heads held high."

The decision was reached after a 14-hour emergency session of the party's executive, which was meeting in the wake of a scandal involving the illegal transfer of DM 107 million (£36 million) to the Soviet Union. The party's treasurer, financial adviser and a leading regional official all resigned last month after it emerged that they had transferred the money to Moscow to avoid possible sequestration by the government body set up to examine the funds of the former East German political parties.

The discovery triggered a fresh wave of resignations from the party, whose membership has sunk in the past year from more than two million to 300,000.

The PDS grew out of the old Socialist Unity (communist) Party, which was toppled in last November's peaceful revolution. But Volker Kähne,

the official heading the investigation into the party's finances in the east, said yesterday that he was still dissatisfied with Herr Gysi's estimate of the PDS funds at DM 2.3 billion (£800 million), a figure based on the valuation of assets before currency union with West Germany in July. "The party's renewal has not yet taken place," he said. "The old financial practices are still at play."

Western observers believe that a figure of more than DM 4 billion is closer. The party's assets include hotels in Germany and abroad, hunting lodges, and luxury properties formerly used by leading apparatchiks. Much of the property has since been leased to former communist officials who have discovered the benefits of capitalism and started their own enterprises.

Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, agreed recently to cancel the assets which his Christian Democratic Union has accrued from its merger with the Christian Democrats in the east.

Herr Gysi said that he would also be cutting down the number of party staff from 212 to 75. It formerly employed 44,000 officials.

The PDS, kept alive almost entirely by the lively political style and rhetorical gifts of Herr Gysi, is expected to gain 10 per cent of the vote on former East German territory in the December general election, and is likely to enter the Bundestag. The clean-up of the party's finances is intended to try to recapture the disillusioned left-wing vote in eastern Germany.

## Emperor's enthronement poses dilemma for prince

FROM JOE JOSEPH IN TOKYO

LIKE the hundreds of other foreign guests at today's Remembrance Day ceremony at the Commonwealth war cemetery in Yokohama, the Prince and Princess of Wales will have to decide whether to raise their arms in the air and join the cries of "Banzai!" to hail the new monarch, or to mumble their way through a moment in the rites that even many Japanese find awkward. Although "banzai" means "May you live 10,000 years", the Japanese government is aware that the imperial salute is an emotional one, echoing the fanaticism of Japanese imperial army soldiers before the second world war.

The Japanese government expects visitors to join the triple cheer, but is not insisting on it. Since it is allowing only the well-behaved state broadcaster NHK to film the ceremony, guests will probably be able to wrestle with the matter discreetly off-camera.

The prince and princess



Akihito: many want to see recognition of his divinity

As the emperor's chamberlains put the final touches on preparations for the enthronement ceremonies, 50,000 trade unionists gathered in Yoyogi park in Tokyo to protest against the coronation and to demand public funding for the ten days of rituals, which will cost the taxpayer £50 million. Christians and Buddhists also complain about the religious rites they say symbolise the close ties that remain between the emperor and state Shinto, the religion which was turned into a national cult centred on the worship of the emperor as a living god. It is a role denied him under Japan's American-written postwar constitution, but there are many right-wingers who dream of a day when the emperor's divinity is recognised.

Japanese authorities say they are taking no serious threat issued on Friday in Lebanon by the Japanese Red Army terrorist group to fight an enthronement it described

as "the landmark of the revival of Japanese militarism and expansionism."

In Nishinomiya, western Japan, there were two explosions at the residence of the US consul general yesterday. Nobody was injured. Police said they did not know whether the explosions were connected to the ultra-left-wing radicals opposed to the enthronement.

The bombings were believed to have broken at least one window. A US embassy spokesman in Tokyo said: "We have heard that two people went by on a motorcycle and lobbed something on to the grounds of the residence."

Radicals have already killed one policeman in a bomb explosion in Tokyo, and more than 37,000 police are patrolling the capital's streets.

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## Intimations of mortality in Red Square

—MOSCOW—  
COMMENTARY

MARY DEJEVSKY

IN Bonn at the weekend President Gorbachev assumed his classic role as world statesman and appeared to enjoy every minute. He strode on to the platform for his press conference and smiled and joked with the first postwar chancellor of all Germany. "I'll be saying more about this at the dinner this evening," he ended one answer. Then, alluding perhaps to an earlier conversation about money, quipped to Herr Kohl: "There will be dinner tonight, won't there?"

Mr Gorbachev's relaxed and confident air abroad, so evident in Germany, makes it hard to believe that the Soviet leader leaves behind a Soviet Union which has virtually ceased to exist except as the sum of its 15 republics and dozens of ethnic regions. This time, however, there was something else equally hard to believe. Had the Red Square gunman been better equipped, or a better shot, or more single-minded, there would have been no Bonn summit.

The two shots fired during the November 7 Bolshevik revolution anniversary parade seemed unreal, then and seemed less real in retrospect. Live shots sound distant

and hollow across a packed city square. While the gunman was rapidly overpowered, disarmed and charged with "attempted terrorism", there is no authoritative information about the weapon or the direction in which he really aimed his fire. That is probably how the Kremlin prefers it. If the incident was a serious assassination attempt, better that the Soviet public remains in ignorance.

Serious or not, the shots on Red Square may help to concentrate a few minds — and not just the minds of the Soviet security services. They should also give Mr Gorbachev's hosts in Bonn, and elsewhere in the world, cause for thought.

If President Gorbachev had not authorised and signed the treaties underwriting German unity and the Soviet troop withdrawal, would Germans, and the West in general, feel as placid as they mostly do about the German settlement?

Without Mr Gorbachev, would the current consensus on the Gulf hold? The Soviet president is not its only Soviet supporter, but he is certainly seen abroad as its key guarantor.

In those trouble zones lumped together as "regional issues", Soviet disengagement has been pioneered by Mr Gorbachev with his foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, who is at times more outspoken and appears more open than his leader. How secure is Mr Shevardnadze's power, how strong is his influence without President Gorbachev?

At home, a dismissive Soviet public opinion might cynically argue that President Gorbachev's presence or absence is immaterial.

Many would argue that the Soviet Union can no longer be held together, and that ethnic disputes are only exacerbated when the centre intervenes.

Ultra-radicals would say ruthlessly that Mr Gorbachev's restraining hand is what prevents Polish-style "shock therapy", which in their view offers the only hope of economic salvation. The cogency of these arguments depends entirely on who, if anyone, took President Gorbachev's place.

## Voters in Guatemala seek firmer leadership

FROM ALAN TOMLINSON IN GUATEMALA CITY

GUATEMALANS went to the polls yesterday hoping for the first time in a history of military coups and dictatorships to replace one democratically-elected civilian president with another.

But for the majority of the country's 3.5 million voters there was no election. For many, the past four years of civilian rule have brought only disillusionment and a deepening poverty.

The opinion polls indicate a likely run-off between the survivors of a large and colourless field of presidential candidates and an ignominious first-round defeat for the ruling Christian Democratic party of discredited President Vinicio Cerezo, who cannot seek a second term.

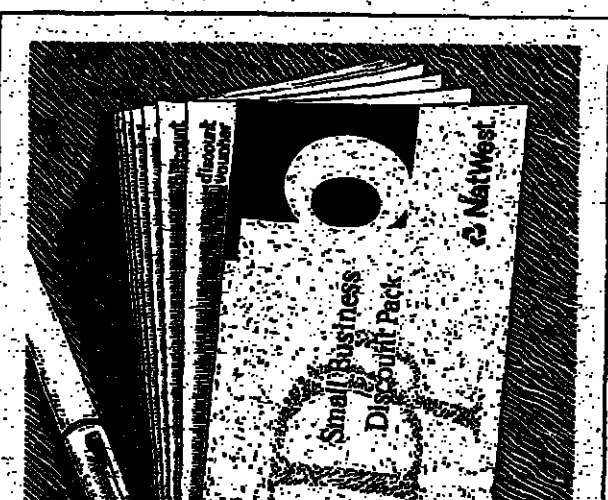
More importantly, however, they show widespread disappointment with freely-elected civilian leadership, and a nostalgia for authoritarian power. Before President Cerezo took office, four out of five Guatemalans said democracy was the best form of government. Now, barely a third say so, about the same number who prefer military rule.

This could be reflected in a rash of ballot-spotting tomorrow, as a show of support for a retired general who has been barred from the race by a constitutional ban on the candidacy of past dictators.

Efraín Ríos Montt, a born-again Christian who ruled with an iron fist for 14 months after a 1982 coup, was the surprise favourite to win the presidency, until the supreme court disqualified him last month.

Campaigning on a law-and-order platform, and noted for his fire-and-brimstone speeches, he has asked supporters to write his name on the ballot papers anyway.

Though he cannot be elected, he could be turned into kingmaker by a high proportion of spoiled ballots — if no candidate secures an outright majority in the first round, and a run-off is needed on January 6.



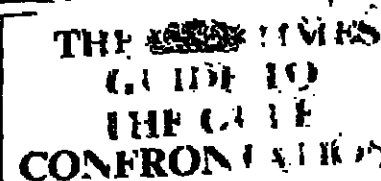
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**Baker gets  
confusing  
signals and  
using force**

**T**he present line-up of allied forces on land, at sea and in the air in the Gulf, was supposed to be of sufficient size to

gon calculated on a  
g attack to subdue  
**Michael Evans, our**  
dent, analyses what  
adical rethink

and 13 early warning Awacs. The gravest threat of a war with Iraq would be its dangerous unpredictability. How far would it spread? An attack on his forces in Kuwait could provoke President Saddam into launching missiles with chemical warheads against Israel. How would Israel respond? With fighter aircraft, with a retaliatory chemical attack, or with nuclear missiles? It is in the interests of all sides in the region that Israel be kept out of the present confrontation. Israel's involvement could have devastating implications.

**AQI FORCES**

**2**

**IRAN**

A map of the Persian Gulf region. The map shows the coastline of Iraq and the surrounding waters. Key locations and military assets are labeled:

- Bubian Island**: Located in the northern part of the Gulf.
- Iraq**: Labeled in two locations, one above a Suikorm missile battery and one above coastal defenses.
- 6 Suikorm anti-ship missile batteries**: A label pointing to a specific location in the Gulf.
- Coastal defence Mines, infantry and tanks**: A label pointing to the southern coast of Iraq.
- City**: A label pointing to a location on the western coast of Iraq.

A dashed line runs from the bottom left towards the center of the map, possibly indicating a maritime boundary or a route.

THE GULF

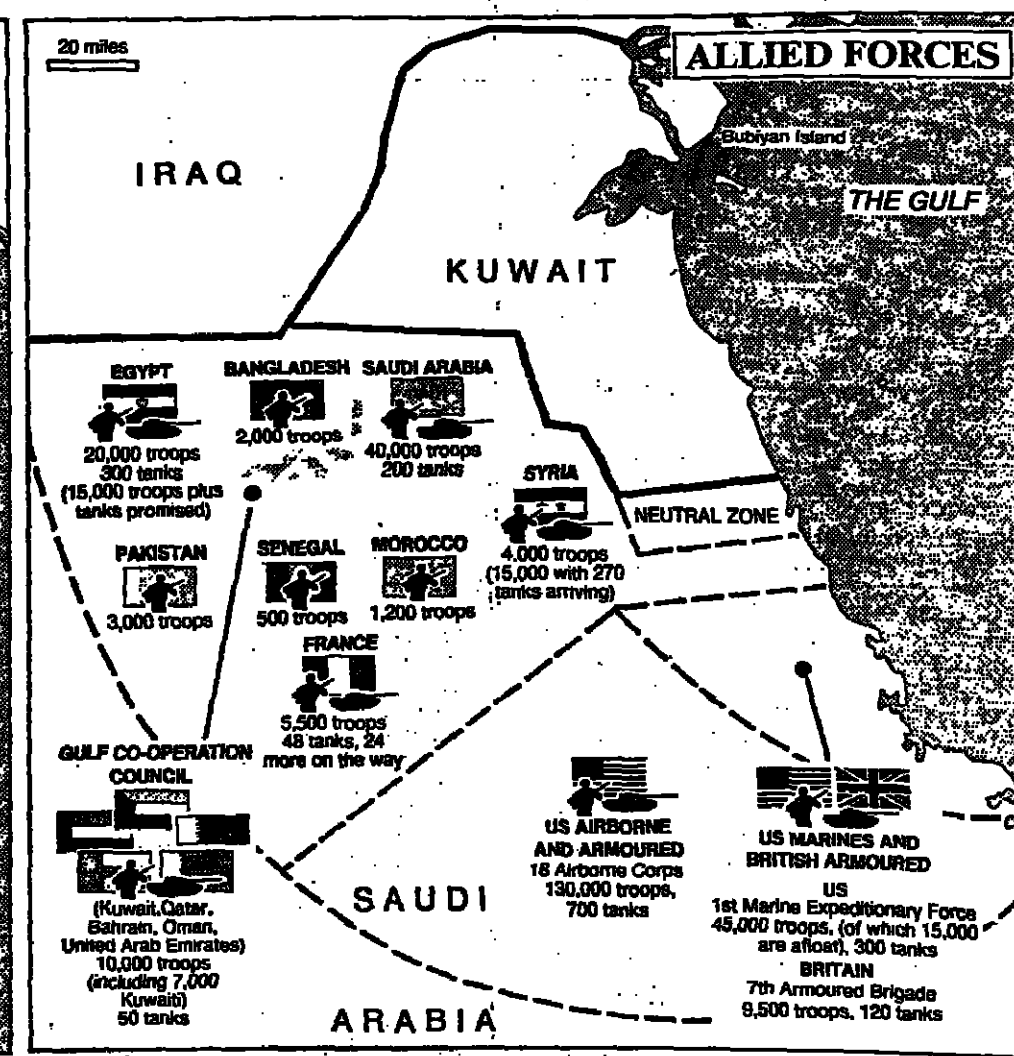
NEUTRAL ZONE

Apart from reassessing Iraqi capabilities, American military planners have also begun to consider different options for liberating Kuwait. The original plan was for a blitzkrieg attack on Kuwait, lasting 24-48 hours. The Pentagon hopes the Iraqis would be cowed by the sheer ferocity of the assault. But the impressive defensive structures built by the Iraqis in Kuwait have forced a re-think. There are about 100,000 Iraqi soldiers along the Kuwaiti coastline, and another 100,000 in Kuwait's interior. On Kuwait's southern border, there are 150,000 troops, deployed behind an obstacle belt of 15ft high sand berms (barriers), minefields,

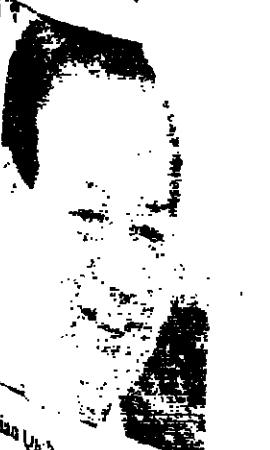
Ideally, the allies should win the war as quickly as possible to limit destruction and to stop the Iraqi leader from lashing out in all directions, not just at Israel but at the small Gulf states which are helping the allied campaign. The latest scenario suggests that the Americans have a six- or seven-day war in mind. But such a timetable could be totally unrealistic, especially if the Iraqi soldiers obey the orders of President Saddam and fight to the last man. A drawn-out war of attrition lasting weeks, not days, could double the number of casualties.

One of the strengths of the Iraqi army is that defensive forces can be turned very rapidly into offensive ones. Iraq demonstrated in the final stages of the Iran/Iraq war that it had learnt the art of battlefield mobility. It is for this reason that General Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of the American forces, and Lieutenant-General Khalid bin Sultan, Saudi commander of the Arab/Muslim forces, have deployed their troops and armour 40 miles back from the Kuwaiti border.

As if to discourage Iraq from contemplating an attack, General Schwarzkopf was quoted last month in the *American Time* magazine as saying: "If Saddam were to attack, I would want to suck him into the desert as far as I could. Then I'd pound the living hell out of him."



## China calls for withdrawal









# Give her time to go in peace

Ronald Butt

Whether or not Michael Heseltine or anyone else challenges Mrs Thatcher for the Tory leadership, great damage has been done to the party by the events of the past week. It has become a house divided, greatly increasing the likelihood that the apparently undivided Labour party will win when the general election comes.

So, on balance, would it be better for the Tory party if Mr Heseltine stood now, thus clearing the air? I do not think so.

To start with, though he might weaken Mrs Thatcher's authority, he is most unlikely to win the leadership for himself. There are still many Tory MPs loyal to Mrs Thatcher personally who would not wish to replace her by Mr Heseltine. Still more to the point, there are many more who have greater sympathy with her basic position on European economic and monetary union and national sovereignty than they have with his, however dismayed they have been by her style of negotiation.

Above all, the Tories are faced with the fundamental fact that the voters would regard a victory for Mr Heseltine as a virtual repudiation of the Thatcher years. They will remember that Mr Heseltine, when in the cabinet, maintained the semi-detached posture of a virtually unconstructed Heathite in the years when Thatcherite economic policy was gradually gaining the ascendancy and bringing about an economic transformation. It will also be recalled that when he stalked out of the cabinet four years ago, he made clear that he did so in protest against Mrs Thatcher's general style of cabinet government rather than over the Westland affair (the trigger for his action) as such.

The likelihood, therefore, is that he would be defeated or pave the way for a more consensual candidate who might succeed against Mrs Thatcher. Either way, that would be the end of his leadership aspirations. The question is, therefore, whether he himself is prepared to risk being a "stalking horse" and whether he should hold his challenge for another day.

Let us suppose, however, that there is an unsuccessful attempt to unseat Mrs Thatcher. Will that remedy what has recently gone wrong? I do not think so, since the danger of a solid victory by Mrs Thatcher over so significant a challenger would simply confirm her in her belief that she has a kind of political invulnerability based on a faultless political instinct and the courage to pursue it. Given that instinct and courage, which have worked wonders in the past, she finds it almost impossible to contemplate the possibility of failure. That is a common failing of remarkable political leaders, and it lies deep in the human spirit. What would be best, therefore, is that Mrs Thatcher should not face a contest now or that if

she does she should win and then absorb the unhappy events of recent weeks, and even the last two or three years, modifying her leadership accordingly.

That, alas, is not in character, though it is not altogether impossible since there is a side of Mrs Thatcher that is highly pragmatic and willing to compromise with necessity. More likely, though, she would take victory as a personal endorsement and as proof that nothing had been seriously wrong.

What, then, is the desirable escape from the Tories' dilemma, bearing in mind that probably a majority of Conservative MPs now acknowledge that Mrs Thatcher personally is the heart of their problem with the electorate and that a whole range of issues, from the poll tax to renewed inflation and party disunity over Europe, are laid at her door? The desirable outcome is surely that there should be no contest now, not simply for the reasons I have already given, but for three others.

First, the issue on which a leadership contest would inevitably be largely fought, Europe and national sovereignty, is not clearly formulated. There is no straightforward issue to be put to the Tory party and the people. There are, as yet, only principles and ideas to be debated — on which both major parties have their divisions. Mrs Thatcher's position (for all the faults of her style) is nearer that of the Tory majority than Mr Heseltine's is.

Secondly, there is no great division in the Tory party now between the leaders and led over the direction of domestic policy, as there was when Mrs Thatcher successfully stood against Edward Heath in order to escape from the failed assumptions of post-war economic and social policy.

Third, Mrs Thatcher stood for the leadership when the party was in opposition, and just after an election when fundamental rethinking was essential. Mr Heseltine contemplates doing so when the party is still in office, and shortly before an election. A contest would simply signal that the Tories sensed that it was time for a change — and the public would conclude from this that, if change there should be, it had perhaps better come from the fresher minds of the Labour party.

But if there is to be no contest it does not follow that there should be no change of leader. A period of renewed calm and freedom from challenge would give Mrs Thatcher herself the chance to take the advice of the representatives of her backbenchers and of senior cabinet colleagues and to consider whether there should be a peaceful change of leader before a 1992 election. If between them they decided that there should be, she could step down in peace, allowing the succession of a candidate who would unite the party and build on the great things she has achieved.

...and moreover

## MATTHEW PARRIS

In this column on Saturday I floated the idea that Tories might stand for the leadership without revealing their identity. Weekend soundings of Tory MPs suggest that my plan has aroused interest. Some, however, are still worried about the practicalities of voting for a candidate whose identity is a mystery. Everyone does this in local government elections, of course, but this fact does not seem to have registered. My telephone answering machine in Derbyshire has been working flat out to record the enquiries now being addressed to me — anonymously, of course. I should like to assure friends that calls will be treated in confidence, and that they need only leave a christian name.

Perhaps I can allay those anxieties expressed so far by explaining a little further.

Michael, from Henley, asks how it will be possible to mount a high-profile media campaign without telling people who you are. Easy, Michael. TV discussions will be conducted in the manner favoured by those who interview terrorists for documentary programmes. The interviewee conducts the interview in the dark, so that no more than an unrecognisable silhouette can be seen.

Geoffrey, from Surrey, seems not so much worried that he may be recognised but that 10 Downing Street might take reprisals. Chin up, Geoffrey. After a long association with a difficult or violent partner it is not uncommon to feel beset by irrational fears. Ask yourself what is the worst case can do. Has she not already done it? Then there is nothing more to worry about.

Ken, from Mole Valley: Yes, if you have a problem about appearing in person without AutoScript, then it will certainly be possible for you to remain at a secret address and give evidence on a video screen. You mastered that technique well, at Bournemouth last month.

Chris, from Bath: Don't hang back! Even were you to attempt no disguise at all, she would be most unlikely to recognise you. After all, when did you last have her full attention?

Norman from Chingford asks

how it will be possible for a candidate with a naturally abrasive manner to convey the full charm of that polecat quality from beneath the cloak of anonymity. May I suggest, Norman, a black balaclava or stocking mask?

Douglas, from Oxfordshire, raises a personal concern. "I am not too worried about being noticed while canvassing for myself," he says, "once I have got the difficulty of the crinkly hair straightened out. My problem is my funny voice. People do seem to recognise this. The PM herself certainly would; and would be displeased, I suspect, to know of my candidature, as I am — of course — running her own campaign."

Easily solved, Douglas. Everyone knows your voice but nobody has seen you smile: so maintain a fixed grin and don't speak. On television, an actor can be engaged to dub for you.

Edwina, of Derbyshire: You ask about concealing your own identity. Forget it. I hope the advice offered goes some way to explaining how a leadership election could be vigorously contested by Mrs Thatcher's rivals without any of them incurring the jeopardies involved in revealing their identity.

But more thought needs to be given to the mechanics of the final contest itself. I am working at present along the lines of Cilla Black's *Blind Date* format. The candidates would sit, unlit, behind a screen. On the other side of the screen would sit — perhaps with Cilla herself — the chairman of the 1992 Committee, Cranley Onslow, asking the questions. But wait, my phone is ringing...

It is John, from Huntingdon. John is troubled by the possibility that a stint in a relatively high-profile job in recent months may have rendered his face and manner familiar to the public at large.

No worries there, John.

And who, now, is this on the line? Margaret from Finchley? Anonymity, did you say? Too late, Margaret. Far too late. Hello? Sorry — didn't catch the name... Ted? Ted from Old Bexley and Sidcup? Come off it, Ted.

With Iraq as an example, Barry Buzan sees no easy way to stem Third World arms supplies

# Calling a halt to the trade in death

The Iraqi military might confronting the American, British and Arab troops along the Saudi border was mostly provided by the Soviet Union and the West. This fact strengthens demands that arms sales to the Third World be restrained, particularly if Saddam and his armed forces survive. In that event, might Iraq not break out again in a few years' time, by then equipped with nuclear weapons? This prospect has already caused Mrs Thatcher to argue that sanctions against Iraq could continue beyond the immediate crisis.

How realistic is it to expect that the ending of the cold war will enable the West to control the forces that gave Saddam, and many other Third World leaders, their military arsenals? Thanks to the competition for influence between America and the Soviet Union, such leaders had easy access to large supplies of modern weapons throughout the cold war. Now that it is over, one might reasonably assume that the flow of weapons will be reduced. But two powerful factors are at work in the opposite direction.

The first is an arms trade driven by an ever-increasing number of suppliers, most eager, and some desperate, to sell their products. In the fierce commercial competition of the post-cold war world, arms exports will remain one of the few industrial areas of comparative advantage for the Soviet Union and China.

This logic also applies in a lesser degree to Britain, France and America. These three struggle to compete with Japan and Germany in civil manufactures, but have an easier time in the military market, where wartime hangovers greatly restrict Japanese and German participation. Because of the end of the cold war, all five major arms producers face shrinking domestic demand, and so need exports to sustain their military industries. In addition, a number of industrialising countries including Brazil, India, South Korea, Israel and South Africa, increasingly have the means and the will to compete in the arms trade. Competition and the diversity of sources of supply make any systematic control of the arms trade unlikely.

The second factor arises from the unbreakable link between industrialisation and the ability to make weapons. Industrialisation is spreading inexorably across the planet, and all but the most extreme greens welcome it as an essential ingredient in the development of human civilisation. But the arms industry is not separate from the civil economy. Think of how the United States transformed itself from being a largely civil economy to the arsenal of democracy in just a few years during the 1940s.

In the 1990s many of the technologies for making weapons are now old. The knowledge and skills for making poison gas and machineguns were developed more than a century ago, and nuclear technology dates back nearly half a century. As technology ages, they become easier to acquire, even for lightly industrialised countries such as Iraq.

The overlap between civil and military technology is especially obvious in the case of the nuclear and chemical industries, but also applies to engineering, vehicles, aircraft and shipbuilding. In all of these industries there is fierce competition to export both products and manufacturing plant. Any country possessing a full nuclear power industry has virtually everything it needs to make a nuclear bomb. Any country that can make basic industrial chemicals can also make poison gas. Any that can make fertiliser can make high explosives. Whoever can make trucks, bulldozers or airplanes can make armoured cars, tanks and bombers.

The combined effect of the arms trade and industrialisation means that security cannot be found in attempts to deny military capability to the Third World. Such capability will spread by one mechanism or the other whether

we want it or not. Attempts to block the arms trade intensify efforts at military industrialisation, as happened in South Africa, so adding to the number of arms suppliers. The industrial genie, with its military progeny, is permanently out of the bottle.

As a consequence, security will remain an elusive object posing difficult policy choices. The ending of the cold war will make possible some measures of collective security, as is happening now in the Gulf. In some areas, such as south-east Asia and southern Africa, the great powers might work through the United Nations to help reduce regional tensions. In others, such as Latin America, the local states might begin to construct their own arms-control arrangements to handle the consequences of their rising industrial-military capability.

Elsewhere, only the traditionally chancy machinery of deterrence and the balance of power will stand between peace and war in the Third World. The author is Professor of International Studies at Warwick University.

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**Bernard Levin finds political solace in the man about to set an election record after his comparative blaze of glory at Bootle**

Here's a splendid wheeze. Recently, in India, a gentleman went to court with a novel request: he was seeking an order to have the then prime minister's sanity tested, under the provisions of the Lunacy Act.

The petitioner argued that there were sufficient grounds for such an order to be granted, citing the fact that the prime minister had made contradictory statements, and adding that the minority government could hold office only because it was supported by fringe parties, though these were of both left and right, and of the extreme left and right at that. Nevertheless, the order was refused; the judge went so far as to say that the request was frivolous.

I'm not sure. We can dismiss the assertion that for a politician to make inconceivably opposite statements is in itself a sign of dementia praecox; if it were so, the whole boiling lot of them would be on the wrong side of a set of exceptionally high water. Nor can a loss of marbles be deduced from an alliance with ideologues united only in mutual hatred; since when was fastidiousness a quality useful for political advancement?

However, it would be wise for us to assume, in the absence of conclusive evidence one way or the other, that all politicians, and not just prime ministers, are certifiable. You may think I jest, and to some extent of course I do, but some years ago I learned that a highly qualified psychiatrist had spent, in the course of a serious study, many hours in the House of Commons, by no means all in the public gallery, studying the members, and had concluded at the end of his researches that no fewer than 40 per cent were unmistakably deranged. (The proportion must be a good deal higher today.)

As far as I know, there is only one politician who admits, indeed proclaims, his disability, and that is Screaming Lord Sutch of the Monster Raving Loony Party, who makes much play with his willingness to agree that he is indeed a lunatic. Yet it is Screaming Lord Sutch whom I wish to salute today. I do not intend to join his party, because I long ago made a rule that I would not join anything, and unless he goes through with his proposal to stand for all 650 seats at the next general election, I fear that I shall not even be in a position to vote for him. He is never far from out of the public eye, no one could call him shy, and not only because he is in the habit of appearing in public wearing nothing but an off-the-shoulder leopard-skin, calf-length boots and a top hat. But his most recent dose of publicity is more richly deserved than usual: he has at last equalled the record for the largest number of parliamentary elections fought; the next one he contests will give him the crown



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that was worn for so long by the late Commander Bill Bodkes.

Bodkes, who scored 29 to the new victor's 30 (as it will next be), was in his way a figure scarcely less striking than Lord Sutch himself. His obsession was road safety; and in his campaign he would march about the streets of London, well-stubbled and pushing a kind of bicycle-car, a sandwich-boarded with the sinister message: "I stop watch cars". One of his regular beats was Gray's Inn Road, where *The Times* used to be, and I occasionally tried to engage him in conversation, though it was impossible to understand what he was talking about and partly because, to put it plainly, he was a miserable old sod, which can certainly not be said of his successor. (No doubt Bodkes was genuinely dismayed by the incidence of road accidents, but it is hard to believe that anything he said or did about it had any effect. By a truly tragic irony, he himself died after a road accident.)

Bodkes was no less devoted to putting up for Parliament: his

record, as I say, was 29 stiches at the coopting; he was the first to entertain the thought of standing in every constituency at once (oddly enough, it is constitutionally possible and legal to do so, though a candidate who is multiply successful cannot take his seat for more than one constituency), but he could not raise the money for the deposits.

It is the fashion at the moment to sneer at Lord Sutch, to profess boredom with his antics and to claim that they are performed only for publicity, though if you can show me any MP who rejects with horror the very idea of seeking publicity I will eat my head unbuttoned. The point is, his Lordship is a genuine addition to the nation's mirth, which can be said of very few MPs, mad or sane. Who would begrudge him his sensational victory in the Bootle by-election in May? (I mean, apart from David Owen.) It was, of course, a special kind of victory; Labour galloped home, but the real excitement lay in the fact that his Lordship, with 418 votes, beat up with Screaming Lord Sutch.

two to one. And in Bootle's second by-election of the year, last Thursday, his vote was well over 10 per cent of that of the second-placed Tory, and he beat two other candidates, one of whom called himself a Liberal.

I have never experienced my feelings for Lord Sutch by going to any of his pop concerts, but I do not disdain them as his means of livelihood; it is at least more wholesome than selling your name for the letter-heads of transparently fraudulent bucket-shops, which is the favoured method of many a well-established MP. In addition, his Lordship is clear as to his political aims when he is in power: his first action will be to put Big Ben on the other side of the river.

The idea of laughter at the hustings is in general a horrible thought. The laboured jokes provided by the speech-writers invariably put the listeners in mind of coffins, so ghastly are they, though most of the spontaneous ones generated by the candidates themselves are actually worse; the last time I laughed out loud at an election meeting the candidate was Disraeli, and the time before that it was Charles James Fox.

Then along comes Screaming Lord Sutch, whereupon the latest by-election ceases to be only a mournful parade of po-faced mendacities, and becomes a mournful parade of po-faced mendacities enlivened by a colourful figure who not only is mad, but who seizes the nearest loud-hailer to announce the news of his lunacy to the four corners of the earth.

The value of Screaming Lord Sutch is the same as that of Arnold Bennett's Card; he is devoted to the cause of cheering us all up. So I am sorry that that spoilsport of a judge in India refused to sanction an examination of the prime minister, in the cause of discovering whether or not he was mad. Though, perhaps, the judge was wiser than we think, and the all-encompassing serenity of India more powerful than we would like to admit. It is not possible that the judge's decision was based on the conviction that whether the prime minister was mad or sane it would make no difference? If so, it is clear that India has at least caught up with Screaming Lord Sutch.

**Will Norman conquer the '22?**

While Michael Heseltine considers a stab at the Tory party leadership, Norman Tebbit is believed to be thinking about his own leadership challenge: for the chairmanship of the backbench 1992 committee. According to the Westminster grapevine, this was one reason for his rejection of a senior cabinet job in the recent reshuffle.

Although he has ruled himself out as a challenger to Mrs Thatcher, Tebbit, who was party chairman for two years from 1985, is anxious to play a greater political role. The 1992 job would provide time to spend with his wife, a victim of the IRA Brighton bombing, and to his lucrative career in the City. It would also give him a big say in the choice of an eventual successor to Mrs Thatcher, assuming she sees off any pretender this week.

Cranley Onslow, the present chairman of the committee, is tipped to succeed Bernard Weatherill as Speaker after the next election. Were Tebbit to stand for the job, he would have the support of the Tory right. John Carlisle, one of its number, says: "He would be an excellent choice. Although Norman is determined not to go back into government, the 1992 job would enable him to wield considerable influence."

There is, however, an obstacle. Backbenchers consider the 1992 chairmanship their own preserve, and many would not take kindly to a former Secretary of State, however long ago he was in the cabinet. But that consideration might be outweighed by the perceived need among them for a

tough-talking chairman not afraid to tell the prime minister some home truths.

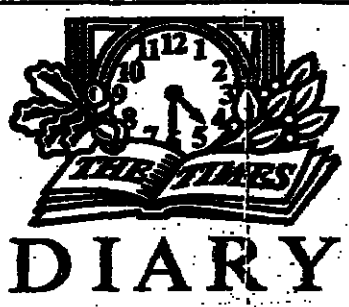
None talks tougher than Tebbit, though for the moment he is not saying anything.

● A look of incomprehension and a "Je ne comprends pas" will no longer do for French visitors to Yorkshire nicked for traffic offences. Following the news that police in Kent have learnt to rattle off phrases such as "Veuillez-vous soulever dans l'air" in preparation for a Channel influx, 12 Yorkshire officers are to take a French-language course at Sheffield Polytechnic. The aim is to prepare for a feared influx of international crime, say the police, as well as to enable officers to familiarise visitors with British law. Come to think of it, "Elo, Elo, Elo" already sounds more French than English.

**Daub hand**

Organisers of a charity art auction at the Tricycle Theatre in London next month were delighted when Labour MP Ken Livingstone agreed to paint a picture to be sold in aid of the theatre's visual arts programme. What it will fetch is open to question, since he has admitted to a complete lack of painting talent. "I haven't a clue about painting," says Livingstone with characteristic bluntness. "I'm waiting for the Tricycle to send me the paints and equipment and I shall probably do something the day before the auction."

One of the organisers suggested helpfully that he might attempt a portrait of the Labour front bench. "No way," says Livingstone. "Even if I could paint it I



wouldn't. It changes too often, no one knows who's on it from one moment to the next."

**Abbey links**

Twenty-five years after his death, Richard Dimbleby today becomes, the first broadcaster to be honoured with a plaque in Westminster Abbey. Designed by his sculptor son Nicholas, and to be unveiled by his wife, now Mrs Delys Travers, the plaque sits just above those commemorating Noel Coward, Sybil Thorndike and her husband, Sir Lewis Casson, in what has been dubbed "media corner".

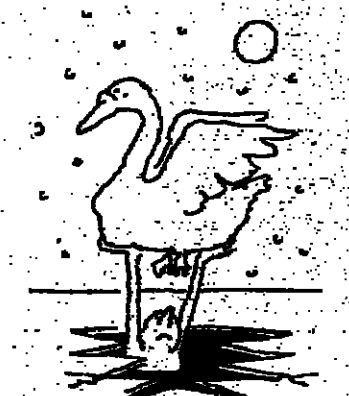
"The media are very badly represented in the Abbey," says the Dean, Michael Mayne, who first met Dimbleby while he was a pupil at King's School, Canterbury, and Dimbleby was presenting *Down Your Way* from the City. "When we were discussing whom to include, he seemed the obvious choice because of his links with the Royal Family."

Today's service will include a reading by actor Tom Fleming from Dimbleby's 1952 broadcast describing the jingoism state of King George VI. The following year Dimbleby was the commentator at the first televised

coronation. His skills so impressed the Queen that, when he was dying in St Thomas's hospital, a bottle of champagne is reported to have arrived from the palace.

**The iceman cometh**

Valery Pavlovich Trofimchuk, star of the Moscow Classical Ballet, is one person happy to be in Blackpool in the winter. He has been hibernating himself into the teeth-chattering waters, sitting for five minutes in meditation and then executing a pas de deux on the famous blue-flag beach. "It gives him the kick he needs," a spokesman for the



company's UK tour explains. And it also saves the hotel money.

Before arriving in Blackpool, Trofimchuk had been obliged to fill his tank with cold water, supplemented with a bucket of ice from the bar, to reproduce the temperature of the sea near his home in Zhdanov on the Sea of Azov. He is disappointed, though, that Blackpool Tower does not have diving boards from which he can plunge in style.

**Copies, right?**

Break it gently to Lord Devere, but Konrad Kriau, the man who went to jail after faking the Hitler diaries, is back in business. He has set up shop in Stuttgart peddling counterfeits, his merchandise including a gallery of Dalis, Monets and Rembrandts and reproductions of the German unification document. This time, however, he has not set out to deceive. To keep on the right side of the law, all faked items come complete, with what might be termed a genuine certificate of inauthenticity.

So successful are his products that a sub-market has developed in fakes of Kriau fakes. "They have turned up in America and France," he says, "but I'm not really bothered."

**Wasting liability**

Fresh from his success in cutting subsidies to farmers and saving the British banger, John Gummer, the agriculture minister, is now considering how the EC might best reduce its massive mountain. The effort, the result of intensive stock raising, has contributed to the pollution that has biologically killed many of Europe's rivers, and its high nitrate levels have contaminated sources of drinking water. Gummer and his 11 counterparts have been asked by Ray MacSharry, the EC farm commissioner, for solutions.

Organic farmers could be invited to roll up with their wheelbarrows to cart it all away. And to prevent another build-up in future, farmers could of course abandon intensive methods and go back to the fields.











[illegible][illegible]

of nation. Funeral in Sussex County, N.J., on Monday, Nov. 10, 1990. Donations, if desired, to: SACSJ, P.O. Box 1193, Chatterboxes, Street, London, EC1M 6AA.

**BATES** - On Thursday, November 10th, 1990, Al Kenneth Nursing Home, Truro, formerly of Telegraph, Strathfield, Patrick Dams, aged 86, died. His wife, Doris, aged 86 years, deeply loved mother of Helen, father of William (Patricia), John, Wendy and Jacqueline and grandfather to his 12 grandchildren. No funeral by request but, donations if desired, to St. John's R.C. Church, Truro, Cornwall, G.C. 2000. Mrs. Alison, Executive Director, Tel. 01872 523200.

**WILLIAMS** - On November 10th, 1990, in her 90th year, Mrs Lilian, late of Pierleat, Surrey, much loved by her David, Jane, Paul and Sarah. At her specific request no funeral. Her husband has already taken place. Donations in lieu of flowers to: St. Andrew's Church, 100 High Street, Truro, Cornwall, TR1 1AA.

14 and those who were lost during the evacuation in the Desert at Bada Fum, February 1941, before their lives and fall in Greece and Crete May 1941.

**SOUTH AFRICAN FORCES**, in two world wars.

**IN MEMORIAM - PRIVATE**

**GAMNER - E.C.** (Truro), M.C. 1916-1970, remembered especially by his family.

**WILLIAMS** - Mrs Edith, B.A., on November 12th 1998. Everyday I remember. Love her.

**Birth and Death notices may be accepted over the telephone.**

**For publication the following day please telephone by 5.00pm**

[illegible]


(she Turner) widow of Alexander Albert. Mother of Maxine. Mother to law of Claude and Grandmother of Maxine. No flowers please.

unconformity  
The Times Newspaper Ltd. cannot be held responsible for any action taken by the advertiser in connection with the advertisement carried in these columns.

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Sept

NOV 12

ON THIS DAY



*From the outset of World War I letters from servicemen in action were a feature in a number of newspapers. Their uninhibited style often contrasted sharply with the portraiture of the official war correspondents.*

**FROM THE FRONT.**

We publish to-day three distinct accounts of the achievements of the London Scottish in the field.

the cavalry had  
sides of us and we  
our main formation  
and had the German  
and rear five or six  
thousands of their  
and bullets were  
thought it was UP  
overcast so as to  
bayonet, and all the  
cold and didn't want  
cold blood. Then the  
the black smoke fire  
blew across our front  
they were only 50  
creeping, so we  
and all and all the  
Then we got some

Well, we've had a dig at the Germans, and on the whole seem to have made a good job of it. The whole of the name were sent to the front, and moved up one afternoon in motor buses, and passed the night in deserted cottages near the firing line. We rushed out at 4 a.m. and spent the morning wandering about from wood to wood, being followed by aeroplanes. Suddenly, without warning, we entered a village, and a spy in a windmill gave them the range and we had our first shells, horrible, "coal boxes" and then shrapnel. We lost five men wounded there; then the battalion attacked up a very steep hill, and he in a gas attack about 25, deep along a road with poplars. When we had to advance across a field about a quarter mile under fire and get into a deserted trench — there we stopped till dark, still being shelled. At dusk

we made another trench, and seven of us went into it. There we had a fine time — moonlight and Germans only 200 yards off. We could spot them through the glasses, and make very good practice. I was very good, and hit them 20 yards, but I did them in. You could hear them all talking, and twice they came on in force, but we beat them off and they left any amount on the ground. Finally, at 12.45, they came on five or six deep, singing their national anthem and walking quite slowly. Not liking German music, we gave them rapid

IN THE MATTER OF THE  
INSOLVENCY ACT 1986  
CRAIG LAM HOMES LTD  
IN RECEIVERSHIP  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
pursuant to section 49(2) of the  
Insolvency Act 1986 that a  
MEETING of the UNDEBTED  
CREDITORS of the above  
company will be held at 3000  
Westbourne Road, London  
W14 8PL, on Friday,  
23 November 1990 at  
10.30am for the purpose of  
receiving a report covering the  
background to and the progress of  
the receivership together  
with other matters suggested by Sec-

Please note that a person is entitled to vote at the election only if the provisions of Rule 3.11(a) have been satisfied. If they have been complied with, namely that:

- (a) he has given to the administrative receiver not later than 12 noon on the day before the day before the day fixed for the meeting details written of the debts he claims to be due to him from the company, and the claim has been duly admitted under the provision of Rule 3.11(2)(7) and
- (b) there has been lodged with the administrative receiver any document which the creditor

A secured creditor is entitled to vote only in respect of the balance of any of his debts after deducting the value of any security estimated by him. Creditors who are not entitled to be represented or to vote.

Dated this 28th day of November 1980

Dei Chong FICA  
Joint administrative Receiver

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**Notice of appointment of Joint Administrative Receiver**

Name of company The National Limited

Number of shares 100,000

2168315 Trading name:  
Thornhill Limited. Trade class-  
ing: Advertising. Developers:  
John Adamson, Director,  
Managing and interviewers: M E Millie  
and S J L. Adamson. Office:  
10, The Quadrant, London, W1  
Young Bechtel House, 10, The  
Palmer Road, London SW17 7ED  
Office holder:  
1975 Date of appointment: October  
1, 1975. Office By  
appointment: Cliftman N A. Date of  
charter: September 1, 1975.  
Nature of charge: Fixed and  
floating.

**TRAPHAMPHON DA LIMITED**  
FORMERLY SUEZ  
MACHINES (ANGUILLA) LIMITED  
FORDHOLM HOUSE  
BEARSDSTONE ROAD  
MOUNT THAM AREA  
ESSEX, COX 190

**NOTICE** is hereby given  
pursuant to Section 96 of  
the Companies Act 1980 that a Meeting  
of the Creditors of the above-  
named Company will be held at  
The Commercial Chambers,  
of Commerce, 177 Regent Street,  
London WC2A 3BS, on Monday,  
14th November at 10.30 am, for  
the purposes mentioned in Sections  
96 to 101 of the Act.

A list of names and addresses of  
the Company's creditors is available  
for inspection free of charge at the  
above address.

Bea Grosvenor Street, London  
W1X 0DP between 10.00 am and  
4.00 pm on Thursday 10th  
November 1990 and Friday 16th  
November 1990.

Creditors wishing to vote at the  
Meeting must lodge a valid state-  
ment of debt and unless attending  
in person a proxy in the form  
attached at Beales Phillips & Co.  
5 St. James Street  
W1X 0DP, not later than 12 noon  
on Friday 16th November 1990.

Secured creditors must, unless  
they surrender their security,  
give particulars of their claims  
and its assessed value if they wish  
to vote at the Meeting.

Yours faithfully  
The Order of the Board

Wendy Evans  
Director  
22 November 1990  
Note

On 8th October 1990 the business, certain assets and the rights of the former name of Triumphphoenix LK Limited were sold to an individual who has since that date has been carrying on business from the plant's former premises. This notice is addressed only to creditors of Triumphphoenix Limited (formerly Business Machines Anglia Limited) (company registration number 1481077) in respect of supplies made to that date. Separately to the new owners of the business are not affected by this notice.

**NOTICE of Resolution for  
payment of capital  
CALLISTEDMIN HOLDINGS  
LIMITED**

NOTICE is hereby given in  
accordance with section 111  
of the Companies Act 1985 that:

- 1 the above named company ("the Company") has approved a payment out of capital for the purpose of acquiring 500,000 of its own ordinary shares of A £1.00 each, to purchase
- 2 the amount of the permissible capital payment for the shares to be issued is A \$100,000
- 3 the date for the resolution for payment out of capital is

November 1990.

4. a statutory declaration and auditors report required by section 173 of the Companies Act 1985 any agreement or inspection at the Company's registered office;

5. any creditor of the company may at any time within the five weeks immediately following the date of the resolution for payment out of capital to the Court under section 176 of the Companies Act 1985 for an order annulling the dividend.

DATED 5 November 1990

R N AITKEN  
Secretary

4. November 1990.  
 5. A statutory declaration and auditors' report required by section 173 of the Companies Act 1985 are available for inspection at the Company's registered office, and  
 6. any creditor of the company may at any time within the five weeks immediately following the date of the resolution for payment out of capital apply to the Court under section 176 of the Companies Act 1985 for an order annulling the resolution.  
**DATED 6 November 1990**  
**R H ALTHAM**  
 Secretary

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Continued on page 18

**RAPID**  
reading courses available for  
those who want to improve  
their reading skills.

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**SEC/PA £14.000.**  
Consultant Plastic Surgeon.  
Harley St. A special post for  
a special person.

**SHORT COURSES**  
Business Skills Course to  
start January.

Pages 16-18  
Page 30

**RD NO 2330**

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 18 Radio antenna (6)  
 21 Mob (4)  
 22 Bud (5)

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5 Puck 6 Rocket 7 Time-  
 7 Heavy 18 Agenda



Breaking the language and education barriers is the key to unifying the continent in 1993, John O'Leary writes

# Europe's Tower of Babel is tumbling

Many of the European Community's hopes for the success of the single market after 1992 are pinned on education. But the full potential of lifting the barriers will be realised only if the community's young people see themselves as Europeans and acquire the skills to be internationally mobile.

Many millions of ecu have been poured into schemes designed to achieve just this. Yet, since the Treaty of Rome does not mention education, such schemes have to masquerade as vocational training and, as such, are restricted to those who have left school. Until now, the European Commission has been content to make a virtue of this confusion. There has been little clear indication of what 1992 will mean for education itself.

All this may be about to change, however, with the rising stock of the education bureaucracy - now upgraded to the status of a task force - within the commission. Vasso Papandreu, the commissioner who is also responsible for the controversial Social Charter, has declared an intention to produce a green paper to "facilitate dialogue among the various actors concerned with the changing role of education and training in Europe, in the higher education sector".

Preparations began in Italy last week, when ministers held an informal meeting at the University of Siena. The two-day conference surveyed the growing number of initiatives managed by the commission, and looked at the implications of 1992, without making commitments.

Alan Howarth, the higher education minister, says: "It was a useful meeting. Nobody was pressed to sign anything, so there was a good review of the issues. The single market, with its implications for mobility, raises questions of who these mobile people are, what qualifications they will need and how they will fit into patterns of work."

Mr Howarth, and some of his counterparts, will resist any attempt to extend the Treaty of Rome to cover all stages of education, or to move towards a common system of higher education.

"There tends to be a bit of a suggestion that all this should lead

to a very deliberate policy of convergence of systems," Mr Howarth says. "We are all agreed on the need for compatibility, but the diversity and cultural richness within Europe is something that we should recognise and value." At secondary level there is considerable variation, for example, in numbers staying on at school beyond minimum leaving age.

The British rate has increased significantly since the surveys examined in Siena, but several other EC nations remain well ahead.

The variation in course lengths is seen by the commission as a serious constraint on academic recognition and mobility, and a source of confusion to employers. There is little support, however, for standardisation.

The Treaty of Rome, always a political hot potato, will prove even more of a problem. Revision of the treaty was one of the three main topics in Siena and has been a long-standing ambition of many

in Brussels. Last year's row, over proposals to include schools in the EC's Lingua programme to improve foreign language competence, showed that any further shifting of the boundaries within education will be strongly resisted.

Mr Howarth claims considerable support for his defence of maximum autonomy for national governments and higher education institutions, although he admits that different European ministers have different interpretations.

Even within the existing limits of community power there is scope for pan-European action. The enthusiasm for the Erasmus student mobility programme, in particular, shows what can be done, although the programme has a long way to go to achieve its ambitious target of enabling one European student in ten to take part of a course in another EC country.

A background paper for last

week's conference, produced by an advisory group of academics, speaks of the programme's "formidable impact on the European university scene". Almost a third of the 3,500 institutions recognised as universities by the EC are now involved in exchanges.

Applications for assistance under the scheme are running at three times the level of available resources. As in other European higher education schemes, Britain is leading the way. Every university and polytechnic is involved and more than 5,000 students are on exchanges.

For the Lingua programme, which is just getting under way, Britain will also take the administrative lead. The British Council, in partnership with the Goethe Institut and the Centre International d'Etudes Pédagogiques, is to run the bureau in Brussels which will promote the programme and advise the commission on its development.

The impact of such initiatives will be crucial to the medium-term success of the single market at a time when all EC countries are waiting to see the effects of a declining school-age population.

Although higher education enrolments have been rising throughout Europe, competition from employers facing skills shortages is bound to accelerate. Demand for graduates who can work anywhere in Europe will be stronger. A framework for such mobility has been in place since the EC adopted a system for the mutual recognition of qualifications two years ago.

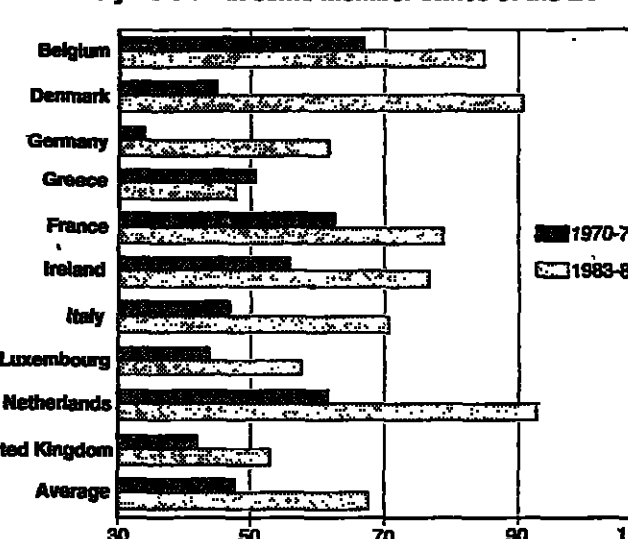
Having struggled for many years to secure agreements for members of the health professions and architects to practise in other parts of the community, the commission went for a general agreement, which recognised that diplomas requiring at least three years' study should be accepted throughout Europe.

In practice, the agreement has not always worked. Some countries still operate a policy of limiting numbers for certain professions, to ensure that there is no oversupply, and some professions remain obstructive. The biggest barriers, however, are still language, lack of opportunity and caution.



Foreign language: a British Council English class in Bilbao

STAYING-ON RATES IN FULL-TIME EDUCATION for 16-year-olds in some member states of the EC



## Time shatters the plate glass dream

THIRTY years ago, a small band of academics set out to change the face of British higher education. Presented with a rare opportunity for innovation, because of the existing universities' reluctance to expand, they started to plan new institutions that would break loose from the straitjacket of narrow specialisation, old-fashioned teaching and the ivory-tower mentality. Their ideas took shape in the seven campuses that are still described as the new universities.

Over the weekend, past and present representatives of the seven have been assessing, at a symposium at Kent University, how close they have come to achieving those ambitions.

The universities are East Anglia, Essex, Kent, Lancaster, Sussex, Warwick and York, an apparently homogeneous group of predominantly arts-based, plate glass campuses outside towns and cities of historical significance. Yet, Lord Briggs, founding vice-chancellor at Sussex and a member of the University Grants Committee that sanctioned the venture, insists that any similarity is largely accidental. Once Sussex had been given the go-ahead, bids for campuses came from locations as diverse as Stevenage and Whitby, and only Norwich and York were seen as presenting outstanding cases. Even after the seven had been selected, according to Lord Briggs, there was little contact between them.

"We were not a block in any sense," he says. "Nor, indeed, was any of the new universities seeking to 'export' its ideas to the other universities. I did not believe that we, at Sussex, had produced a pattern that was suitable for all universities in the country."

They had in common, however, the local links that partly enabled their bids to succeed, young and enthusiastic staff, and a belief that higher education could be broadened to make it more accessible and relevant to the times. Few, if any, of those in Canterbury over the weekend would claim that their impact had been as great as those early pioneers hoped.

The single honours degree has not disappeared, town and gown are not yet united and, ironically, the campus universities have always proved something of a magnet for the middle classes.

rather than opening up higher education to new groups of students. Undoubtedly, there have been successes. The new universities' emphasis on tutorials and seminars, rather than the set-piece lecture, has been influential and barriers between disciplines have been broken down. The universities may not have captured the imagination of the working classes, but they have brought more women into higher education and worked more closely with business and industry.

Harold Perkins, professor of history at Northwestern University, Illinois, in the United States, who provided the main external academic view at the symposium, concludes that the new universities have succeeded not in ending the pecking order of British higher education, but in breaking it at a higher level. Their dream of a new map of learning which would guide Britain into the 21st century has not been, perhaps, realised by a mere handful of institutions.

"What we need in the Nineties is not just more new universities but the one dream that matters, the renewal of British higher education as a whole."

The seven vice-chancellors think that to achieve in the present financial

circumstances. In a statement issued today, they say: "We profoundly regret that the recent announcement regarding funding for higher education has not provided for the increase in all student numbers now planned."

"Universities are in no way comparable to nationalised industries whose success or failure may be measured by looking at a balance sheet, and whose income can be increased by raising the cost of the product."

"Governments should not push universities too hard to pay their own way. The pursuit of profit and commercial success can jeopardise the pursuit of excellence."

The vice-chancellors add that they recognise the balmy days of the Sixties have gone, but the students of Kent gave an ironic twist to those sentiments when they occupied the candlelit tables set aside for the conference dinner to press their demands for lower rents. Old traditions die hard, even at the new universities.

JOHN O'LEARY

071-481 1066

## EDUCATIONAL

071-481 1066

### POSTS

#### TANZANIA PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS REQUIRED.

##### ST. CONSTANTINE'S PRIMARY SCHOOL, ARUSHA, TANZANIA.

(International intake, English medium). Requires Primary School Teachers (Coupled preferred) from January 1991, two year contracts, good salaries, accommodation meals provided.

For immediate interview in London contact The Headmaster Mr. C.N. Stavropoulos, Tanzania High Commission, 43 Herford Street, London, W1Y 8DB Tel: 071-499-8951 Time (10.00 a.m. - 1.00 p.m.) from Feb - 16th November.

A full C.V. references and educational qualifications will be required at interview.

#### DAME ALICE OWEN'S SCHOOL

Founded 1613. Vol. Aided, Mixed, 11-18, 1,140 on Roll, 224 in Sixth Form

##### HEAD OF HISTORY

Allowance C plus London Fringe Allowance Required for January or April 1991

The Governors of this Voluntary Aided secondary school for boys and girls aged 11-18 are seeking a motivated, enthusiastic and committed graduate HEAD OF HISTORY to be responsible for the History Department in the school and for its development in the National Curriculum.

The school is significantly over-subscribed, has a wide catchment area, and has outstanding public examination results. Hertfordshire County Council offers a generous relocation package and this is supplemented by the Governors' own recruitment scheme.

The school is situated on an attractive 35-acre site in the Green Belt and has excellent facilities. Central London is easily reached by rail from Putney Bar and the school is within easy reach of the M25.

Applications in writing, including full CV and names of two referees should be sent as soon as possible to the Head Master, Mr. D.S.W. Buben (Governing Body) from whom further details are available. Telephone enquiries welcome on Putney Bar (0777) 43441.

Dame Alice Owen's School, Dagdale Hill Lane, Putney Bar, Herts EN6 2DU.

#### NUFFIELD COLLEGE

Oxford OX1 1NF Fax No: 0865 278621

##### ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for two Official Fellowships in the field of Economics. The first is the Roy Harrod Fellowship in the Economics of Business and Public Policy. The second is an Official Fellowship where preference will be given to candidates with special interests in Applied Economics and Econometrics. Fellowships are tenable from 1 October 1991, or a later date to be arranged.

Official Fellows engage in research and supervise graduate students. The Salary Scale including allowances is £14,923-£30,991. Nuffield College is an Equal Opportunities Employer. Particulars from the Warden's Secretary (EC), Nuffield College, Oxford OX1 1NF to whom applications should be sent by 7 January 1991.

#### Wakefield Girls' High School G.S.A. - I.A.P.S.

##### HEAD OF THE JUNIOR SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the Headship of this prestigious and thriving Junior School, which is one of 4 Schools of the Wakefield Grammar School Foundation.

There are currently 260 children (aged 4 - 11 years) in the School, of whom approximately 35 are boys between the ages of 4 and 7 years. The appointment will commence on 1 September 1991.

Further details may be obtained from -

The Clerk to the Governors Wakefield Grammar School Foundation PO Box 25

11 Market Street

Wakefield WF1 1DD

The closing date for applications is 26th November 1990.

#### ROUEMONT SCHOOL

NEWPORT, Gwent (G.B.A. and S.H.M.S.)

Co-educational, day 4-18, 530 pupils on roll

Due to the sudden death of Mr R.A.D. Ham, MA

a

##### HEAD

is required for appointment on the 1st September 1991

For further details apply to:

Lt. Col. M. Davies, JP, Clerk to the Governors, Kingshill, Stow Hill, Newport, Gwent NP9 4EA Tel: (0633) 262441

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Person with good typing and excellent telephone manner, who enjoys working with people and is motivated to develop a new project. Hours to be discussed.

Apply with C.V. to: Principal, Capital College, 47 Red Lion Street, London, WC1T 4PP.

INSTRUCTOR WANTED

For pre-graduate Health and Fitness Club. Aerobic Class experience preferred.

Apply in writing to: Kris Tynan, Chris Lane Tennis and Health Club, Westfield Ave, Woking, GU22 8PF

#### DIRECTOR OF THE LANGUAGE CENTRE

Applications are invited for the Directorship of the Language Centre.

The post involves co-ordinating the Centre's activities and ensuring that the Centre is fully equipped to meet the needs of the University.

Applicants should have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of language teaching and a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language management.

Applicants should also have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language research and a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language development.

Applicants should also have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language assessment and a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language evaluation.

Applicants should also have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language monitoring and a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language control.

Applicants should also have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language maintenance and a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language improvement.

Applicants should also have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language protection and a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language enhancement.

Applicants should also have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language promotion and a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language stimulation.

Applicants should also have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language encouragement and a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language inspiration.

Applicants should also have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language motivation and a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language determination.

Applicants should also have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language commitment and a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language dedication.

Applicants should also have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language devotion and a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language loyalty.

Applicants should also have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language integrity and a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language honesty.

Applicants should also have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language justice and a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language fairness.

Applicants should also have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language kindness and a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language compassion.

Applicants should also have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language gentleness and a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language mildness.

Applicants should also have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language softness and a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language pliancy.

Applicants should also have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language sweetness and a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language pleasantness.

Applicants should also have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language beauty and a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language attractiveness.

Applicants should also have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language grace and a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language elegance.

Applicants should also have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language charm and a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language appeal.

Applicants should also have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language allure and a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language attraction.

Applicants should also have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language enchant and a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language fascination.

Applicants should also have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language captivate and a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language enthrall.

Applicants should also have a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language mesmerize and a minimum of 5 years' experience in the field of language bewitch.

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The areas of interest envisaged concern both the past (history, art, architecture, music, law, science, literature, language) and the present (politics, conservation, environment) of Venice and the territories once subject to it. Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary to the Foundation's Advisory Committee, Professor M.E. Mallet, Department of Modern Languages, University of Warwick, COVENTRY, CV4 7AL, to whom eventual applications should be sent by 14th January 1991.

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# Beating the boys to the top

**Roodean is returning to its roots, taking girls hill-climbing to make them leaders.**  
**David Tytler writes**

When Jack Straw, the Labour party education spokesman, speaks to the 200 heads of the leading girls' schools in the country at the end of the month, he will meet a confident group, most, but not all, of them women, with a clear mission to provide their fair share of the professionals who will be in demand in the Nineties.

Anne Longley, the headmistress of Roodean, near Brighton, in East Sussex, the best known girls' public school in Britain, is typical of the new breed: determined and ambitious. She came to Roodean at a time when the school was leaning on its tarnished reputation, and had to compete with boys' schools opening their doors to girls.

Schools such as Roodean could no longer rely on the daughters of old girls to send on their children. Parents were demanding more for their daughters; a career, not just the skills to win a husband. "We are equal to the best of the boys' independent schools," she says. "But, if a girl is to succeed, she has to be better than a boy. There is a need for well-educated and confident young women and with our first-class academic standards we can provide them."

"This age group does not want to lose their femininity, and our generation was not sensitive enough to that. They are not student feminists but do want to be quietly assertive."

Mrs Longley is proud of the rising academic standards at Roodean, but is determined to hold on to the original aims of the school, founded 105 years ago by three formidable sisters, Dorothy, Penelope, and Millicent Lawrence. They believed that girls should be allowed to develop as individuals in their own right.

Their school was opened to break away from the traditional teaching of the social graces. "We wish, in the first place, to give physical education and outdoor exercise their due place in every girl's life," they said. They added that every girl should also be taught independence and self-reliance, with as "much liberty as can be granted with safety", and be given "sound, and careful, intellectual training".

The school still has a strong



sporting tradition and Mrs Longley is particularly proud of the girls' successes in the Duke of Edinburgh award scheme.

Hikers in the Pyrenees this summer may have stumbled across five teenage girls, sleeping in tents, plotting their route and cooking their meals, looking as if they were old hands at the outdoor life. In fact, it was the first important expedition for all of them and some doubted whether they would complete the seven-day walk.

They all did and won the scheme's gold award. "They were put under pressure, and girls, who might have seemed timid, emerged as quietly confident and self-aware, and you could see emerging leadership qualities," Mrs Longley says.

Schools such as Roodean are criticised for being elitist. Annual fees are £9,585. "We serve a need," Mrs Longley says. "There are parents who need a boarding school for their children. We provide for them and do it well."

Paintings of the three founding sisters (Penelope was one of Cambridge's first women science graduates), stare down from the balcony of the school hall on the 470 girls. The traditions of Roodean remain as strong as ever, but Mrs Longley's six years as head have seen some dramatic changes: new buildings, redevelopment of the old, the introduction of computers, and a



Skills and self-reliance: a welding class (top) and head girl Candida Walton (above), in discussion with the headmistress

£1 million performing arts centre planned for next year. As extra money is found, a new library and resource centre will be added.

As for freedom, the girls would argue that they still receive too little, with only the upper sixth being allowed to go into Brighton on their own, while others go in small groups.

Mrs Longley, previously head of a school in California, wants to avoid the old arguments of which suits a girl best: a co-educational or single-sex school, but pointed to the Pyrenees expedition as illustrating the benefits of excluding boys.

"It would not have been anything like as successful if there had been boys in the party," she says.

initial target of £1 million. The school has always been proud of its science teaching and many of its old girls go on to be doctors, often returning to their own countries after training. This very British school has many students from abroad, particularly Brunei and Malaysia, which gives it a strong international flavour.

Phyllis Lo, a 16-year-old from Malaysia, is having about half her fees paid by the school and is taking physics, chemistry, biology, and mathematics at A-level to get into medical school.

Gail Forester, from Cobham, Surrey, is a good example of Mrs Longley's proud boast that Roodean can provide practically any mix of subjects at A-level. She hopes to go to Bristol university to continue her studies in physics and Spanish.

Gail was also a keen supporter of the Young Enterprise scheme, in which groups of lower sixth formers set up their own companies. Gail's company, which had to be responsible for all its costs, including paying rent to the school, manufactured and sold cushions, making a profit of £350.

Mr Straw will learn that there is more than hockey at today's Roodean. Teresa Brach, of the upper sixth, who is hoping to go to Cambridge to study English and the history of art, speaks for most pupils, when she says: "Once you have finished with Roodean you can cope with anything."

## Still funds left to peck

WIN SOME, lose some is the reaction of Dr John Bradfield, the senior bursar of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the collapse of the Polly Peck group, in which the college holds more than 300,000 shares.

Dr Bradfield says: "There is absolutely no suggestion that we will not have enough money to mend the library roof. This is not going to mean soup at high table, although it is extremely irritating. We are not upset: Trinity is a fairly wealthy institution."

Many universities have lost money on the stock market, but few have suffered as spectacularly as Trinity. The college's investment was worth almost £1.5 million last August.

## Physical exercise

ALEXANDER Barnett, aged 17, a former pupil of Manchester Grammar School, who won the International Physics Olympiad in July, has a new problem to solve: how to find room for a complete set of *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. The volumes were presented to him in recognition of his success against teams of pre-university students from 33 countries.

In the Olympiad, Alexander had to sit a five-hour theoretical paper and complete two practical experiments. The son of a physicist at Manchester university, he is now working for a year in industry before going to Cambridge university to read physics... naturally.

## Striking it rich

BUSINESS is business in the entrepreneurial world of higher education, as London university demonstrated last week when it let its main hall for a strike rally by polytechnic teachers. A university spokesman says: "We would exclude extremist organisations but we are fairly open with bookings. We have a fairly high-ranking Services' conference today, for example, so it is strikers one day and the strike force the next."

## Race for funds

STUDENTS of yacht design at the Southampton institute of higher education are trying to raise £500,000 to enter a team in next year's international racing season. The group, from the institute's degree course in

yacht and small craft design, includes students from France, Spain, Italy, Germany and Argentina, and would be the youngest to compete in the Admiral's Cup. David Johnston, one of those behind the project, says: "Sailing is a huge part of everyone's life on the course and we wanted a chance to sail together."

## Logo loophole

AN eagle-eyed academic has spotted flaws in Oxford university's new logo, which adorns the redesigned *University Gazette*. Brian Atkins, of St Cross College, has written to the journal to point out that the markings and width of the belt change beyond the buckle, and



that its fleur-de-lis would not fit through the buckle. He adds: "The little black tongue defies interpretation. Is it an attachment to the flared flap on the buckle, or a hole in the free end, cunningly devised to allow discreet adjustment of the trousering during high table dinners?"

## Practical pursuits

OWING to a transmission error in his article on these pages last week, it appeared that David Jewell, Master of Haileybury and chairman of the headmasters' conference, was recommending Abbotsholme as a specialist music school. He was, in fact, referring to Wells Cathedral School and Chethams for music, and to Abbotsholme for those seeking practical pursuits.

## Socking it to 'em

MULTICULTURAL education has its own pitfalls. Children from Newstead Wood school for girls, in Orpington, London, on preparing for a visit to a local mosque, were reminded to bring packed lunch, scarf, clipboard, camera and socks without holes. There was one final instruction: "Behave."

JOHN O'LEARY

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The electors intend to proceed to an election to the IBM Directorship of the Environmental Change Unit with effect from as early a date as may be arranged. The appointment is for a period of five years. The stipend of the directorship is currently £31,088.

The director will be required to direct and develop a new interdisciplinary centre which is being established under the aegis of the School of Geography, the Department of Zoology and the Oxford Forestry Institute.

Applications (eight copies, or one from overseas candidates), naming three referees, should be received not later than 7 January 1991 by the Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JD, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

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Closing date for applications is 7th December 1990.

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Further details may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Old Share Hall, Durham DH1 3HP (tel 091 374 4671), to whom applications should be sent not later than Friday 7 December 1990. Please quote reference 576.

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In Association with St. Anthony's College

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Applications are invited for this post, which is tenable from a date to be arranged and preferably not later than 1 October 1991, stipend on the appointed scale currently £12,086 - £22,319 (plus college allowances). The successful candidate for the post will be offered a Fellowship at St. Anthony's College.

Further particulars may be obtained from: Miss C. M. Godman, Secretary, Board of the Faculty of Oriental Studies, The Oriental Institute, Pusey Lane, Oxford OX1 2LE. Telephone 0865-278200 Fax: 0865-278198

to whom 10 copies of applications (one only from candidates overseas), naming three referees. Should be sent not later than 15 January 1991.

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Department of Materials

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Further particulars may be obtained from the Director of Personnel Services, The University, Highfield, Southampton, SO9 5NH (Tel: 0703 593533) to whom applications (12 copies from applicants in the UK) should be sent before 14 January 1991.

Please quote reference number P/107.

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# The woman who never says never

Elizabeth Dole, arguably the "better half" of America's highest profile political "power couple", has set so many successful public agendas that it seems churlish to accuse her of having a hidden one. But when she resigned last month as United States labor secretary to accept the non-political post of president of the American Red Cross — the first person to resign from the Bush administration — the buzz was that she was disassociating herself from the government in order to launch herself on a career as Senator and, eventually, President Dole.

The diplomatic Mrs Dole — who last resigned a cabinet position, as transportation secretary, to support the unsuccessful presidential campaign of her husband Robert Dole, the Republican leader in the Senate — does not deny such aspirations. "In Washington you learn never to say never," she says.

But she insists that nobody who knows her well would suspect her of ulterior motives. "This is the perfect move for me," she says. "I told the president when I was offered the job of labor secretary that I was focused on how we could help to mobilise the country into increasing its charitable giving."

But charity begins at home, and as Mrs Dole told President Reagan in her letter of resignation back in 1987, "public life is full of private choices". So Washington can be excused for wondering what the private motives behind such a public move may be.

Her new job carries an annual salary of \$185,000 (£94,000) compared with \$98,400 as labor secretary. But she will be commanding a comparatively paltry budget of about \$1 billion, compared with \$30 billion in her cabinet post — and she is a woman

**Has Elizabeth Dole resigned herself to a more powerful future, asks Victoria McKee**

who appreciates the power that a big budget brings.

Mrs Dole has sat at more policy tables than her husband has had hot dinners — at least made by her. (She says: "Bob asked if he'd still be eating Lean Cuisine TV dinners when I'm at the Red Cross and I told him, 'You sure will.'")

But is she abandoning the meaty policy table for a round of frothy charity dinners? Mrs Dole is indignant: "It's just a different policy table. The Red Cross is a Fortune 500 company and one of the foremost humanitarian organisations in the world. This was a now or never opportunity."

The post has been vacant, waiting for her, since the departure a year ago of Richard Schubert to work in a private consultancy. Mrs Dole's office says that she felt she should remain labor secretary for at least two years, to see some of her programmes through.

Aside from its founder, Clara Barton, a nurse during the American civil war, few American Red Cross presidents will be remembered in history books. But then, Mrs Dole has always broken moulds.

Unlike her most obvious rival for the honour of becoming America's first woman president, Dianne Feinstein, the Democratic gubernatorial candidate for California, who lost by a whisker in last week's elections, she has excited little controversy. She combines feminism with femininity in a way that has made her America's perfect political sweetheart: a role

model to ambitious women and yet the model of the supportive Washington wife.

She laughs off the suggestion that she might run for political office, but has said she thinks America is more than ready for a woman leader, and that we will see one in her lifetime. "Things are happening, no question — but I have no plans to run."

Continuing to open doors for other women, she insists, is more of a priority. A strong belief in "mentoring" made her keep an open-door policy at the labor department and encourage other women to come to her for advice. She belongs to a networking group called Executive Women in Government, and enjoys pointing out that "most of the women who have broken through the barriers in the US have been from the Republican party, just as Britain's first woman prime minister is a Conservative."

She was in Britain a year ago as a speaker at the annual "Nancy Astor dinner" (this year's event is being held tomorrow), organised by the 300 Group, which is dedicated to encouraging more women into politics. She also spent



"Things are happening but I have no plans to run": Elizabeth Dole shakes hands with George Bush after resigning, but does she have presidential ambitions?

some time here in the late Fifties, as a student at Oxford university studying English history and government.

In her new job she could continue to spend more time in her native North Carolina, where it has been suggested she might run for senator or

governor. The senate seat of the Democrat Terry Sanford comes up for re-election in 1992 and that of the reactionary Republican Jesse Helms — for whom Mrs Dole campaigned — in 1996, so she could have a crack at either. (American senators come up

for election every six years, and each state has two, with staggered elections.) Some suggest she is aiming for the governorship, another stepping-stone to the presidency.

Mrs Dole says she is looking forward to a little time working at home, between leaving

the labor department on November 23 and joining the Red Cross in January. The best she and her husband usually manage is to keep Sundays clear to spend together, a sacred ritual.

Some people joke that, if Mrs Dole gained a senate seat,

she and her husband would be the only two senators sleeping with each other as far as is known. It has even been mounted that the Doles might make a winning presidential ticket, although the dispute would be over who got top billing.

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## Ready for a light bite?

**The Consumer's Association is urging restaurants to put customers on a diet**

HOW would you feel if your favourite restaurant decided to switch you to a healthier diet? Would you be pleased to eat fromage frais instead of cream, oil instead of butter, and finish off with profiteroles coated with carob and filled with yoghurt? Or would you take your custom elsewhere?

The Consumer's Association is trying to persuade caterers to change their cooking techniques, in the hope of lowering blood cholesterol levels. It is likely to prove an uphill task.

Prue Leith, who is tipped to be the next chair of the Restaurateurs Association of Great Britain, says: "I think a lot of restaurateurs are too busy to learn new techniques. They find it is easier to dismiss the interest in health as a fad, rather than look on it as an opportunity which might make them money."

Eating out is not an occasional treat. A Healthy Eating Initiative conference organised by the Consumer's Association last week revealed that we eat outside our homes astonishingly often, choosing foods which are astonishingly unhealthy. As one speaker put it: "We may start off with good intentions, choosing the melon and the lightly poached fish, but then the sweet trolley arrives with lashings of cream and all those good intentions go out of the window."

Men get about a third of their food energy from meals eaten outside the home, while women get about a quarter. In 1988 the catering sector served more than seven billion meals. Half were eaten in the commercial sector, restaurants and cafes. The remainder were consumed in workplace canteens, schools, hospitals, prisons and so on.

While our shopping baskets may suggest a switch to healthier eating habits — we buy more fish, bread and polyunsaturated fats, according to a Mintel survey this year — it seems we revert to our wicked ways when someone else is doing the cooking. As a result we are still eating diets composed of 40 per cent fat instead of the recommended 35 per cent, and the number of people who are so overweight that they risk early death is steadily increasing.

The need for change is undeniable, but caterers are nervous that the public will shy away from foods which are

perceived to be good for them. As a result certain "health by stealth" activities are taking place, such as using semi-skimmed rather than full cream milk in sauces, steaming vegetables, and cooking chips in polyunsaturated rather than animal fats.

Ms Leith believes that people eating at the top end of the restaurant trade do not want to be preached at. "However, we are seeing a change in our customers' tastes," she says. "Ten years ago the best seller in Leith's restaurant was a whole duck, covered in almonds with orange and celery sauce. It had all the fat and skin on it, and it was chosen by about one customer in three. Now our best sellers are chicken poached in the pot, and grilled fish. When we catered for a banquet recently



**'Now our best sellers are chicken poached in the pot, and grilled fish'**  
Prue Leith

we had a success with a filo pastry filled with Greek yoghurt instead of cream, and covered in fresh figs and blackberries."

Imposing healthy foods on the public is simply asking to be bombarded with complaints. Over their healthy conference lunch, prison catering officers told how they were threatened with "another Strangeways" when they tried to reduce the frequency of the inmates' chips. The chips were reinstated.

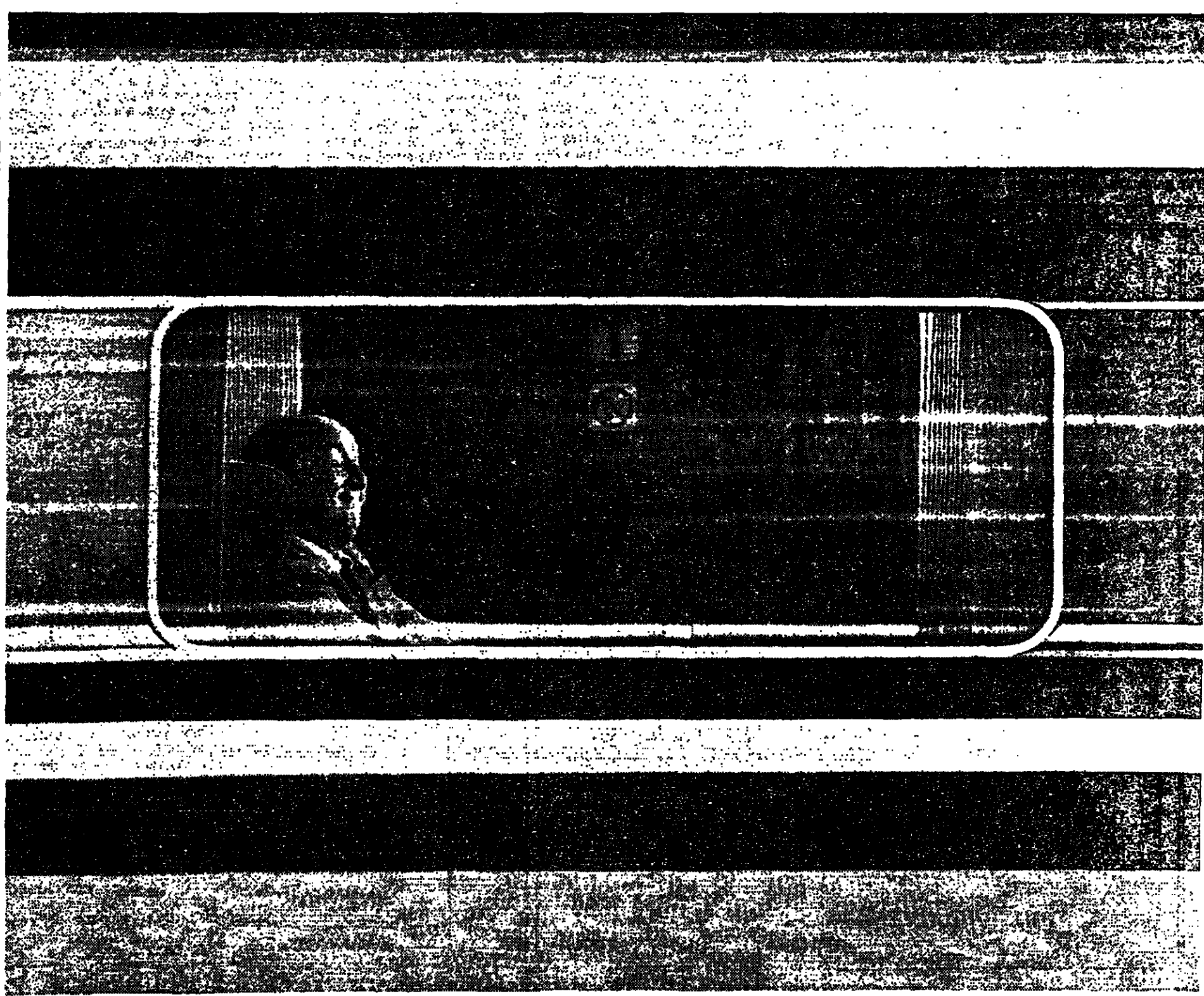
Healthy cooking is certainly not easy. Rob Silverstone, lecturer in food studies at Brighton polytechnic, set his students the challenge of creating an appetising, healthy dessert trolley. Attempts to steam a doughnut led to something tasting "like sweetened bread" and crème brûlée made with artificial sweetener failed to caramelise.

David Chambers, the chef who provided the healthy conference lunch at the Meridien Hotel, Piccadilly, admitted the fromage frais sauce had proved temperamental. "If it got too hot it separated, if it was too cool it separated, and if you gave it an angry look it separated."

He thought health-conscious customers were still in the minority of those using the hotel's restaurant, possibly 10 to 20 per cent of the total. Perhaps the others remember the horrors of nonville cuisine, when many of us left the lunch table poorer, wiser, and needing to pop into a cake shop.

ANN KENT

# Chuffed, chuffed.



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## ROCK

# A simple yearning to escape the myth

George Harrison is sitting on the visitor's side of a monstrous executive desk at his record company's West End offices. For a moment it seems as if he has turned up for a job interview.

"I don't have any qualifications," he banters. "I didn't get any GCSEs. The school let everybody take it that year except me. In the mocks I got 2 per cent, probably just 'cause I got my name right, at the top."

His manner is still shot through with the dry, Liverpudlian nonchalance that characterised those chaotic Beatles press conferences, but the tone is less cocky, more self-possessed. He looks younger than his 47 years, but there are crow's-feet round the eyes and strands of grey in his thick, immaculately ruffled bouffant.

He wears the vaguely cowboy-inspired haute couture of the senior rock 'n' roll backwoodsman that he is: a long cream coat, multi-coloured waistcoat and white shirt neatly pinned at the throat.

Harrison has temporarily broken cover to give a promotional push to the second *Traveling Wilburys* album, perversely entitled *Volume Three*. The joke is typical of a project that began as the most casual of liaisons among a group of musicians who had emerged on the far side of stardom craving nothing more than a back-to-basics, no-strings-attached knees-up, a reminder of the way it used to be in the good old days.

The story of how Bob Dylan, Roy Orbison, Tom Petty, Jeff Lynne and George Harrison convened in Dylan's garage in 1988 to knock out a B-side for Harrison's forthcoming single "When We Were Fab", has since passed into rock folklore. The album which the five ended up putting out under the collective pseudonym of *Traveling Wilburys*—simultaneously circumventing contractual complications and damping any possibility of a "supergroup" hype—was a huge success, particularly in America.

But what many assumed was a

Following the release of a second album by *Traveling Wilburys*, George Harrison tells David Sinclair why he is going back to basics

one-off exercise is turning into a habit. "With the first album, we were all a bit nervous of each other. But this time no one even thought about it. We rented a house in LA. I was just hanging around the first morning and all of a sudden I heard acoustic guitars start up. I went down and Jeff and Tom were there. I picked up a guitar. Bob walked in. 'Hello, mate how are yer?' Within an hour we'd got the first song. 'Inside Out'. We did two that day. We just banged 'em out like that Monday to Friday and we had 10 songs by the end of it."

Lyrics were added later, some of them plain daff like the dance step instructions of "Wilbury Twist" and others with a more serious angle. Inspiration for the ecologically concerned "The Devil's Been Busy" came to Harrison when he recalled a story about golf courses. "In order to keep them nice and smooth and free of weeds, they put so much toxic chemicals on them that in certain places it's seeping through into the water supply. In England there was a golfer who died and now they have a sign on the golf course: 'Do not lick your balls', 'cause that's how he died.'"

Evidently the lightness of mood was not affected by the absence of Lefty Wilbury (Roy Orbison) who died of a heart attack not long after the release of *Volume One*. "If he'd have died while we were actually making the record, I imagine it would have been a bit different, but it's been two years. And Roy, he was full of fun. Whatever his image might have been, he wouldn't have wanted anyone mourning too much."

For Harrison it is clearly a great relief to have found such a partnership of (relative) equals to which he can repair. After an early unleashing of the creativity which had been stifled over the years in the presence of Lennon and McCartney, "the usual thing was that we'd do 14 of their tunes

and then they'd condescend to listen to one of mine" — his post-Beatles solo career proceeded rather fitfully through the latter part of the Seventies, and virtually ground to a halt after his 1982 album *Gone With a Wind* proved a commercial flop. Despite making a spectacular comeback with *Cloud Nine* in 1987, he remains an ensemble player at heart.

"My ideal situation would be to play in a proper driving big band, like the old Cab Calloway Band. I'd love to play somewhere that people can go along, maybe dance a bit or whatever, but where the emphasis is on enjoying the music rather than being in awe of some superstar mob on stage. I'd like to play the Holiday Inn in some out of the way place. Somewhere where your myth and your past is not attached to what you're doing now. Like we did before we were famous. I'd tour again if it wasn't such a big deal. But nowadays it's like the third world war every time you go on the road."

Thoughts turn to Paul McCartney's recent global offensive, during which he turned himself into the self-appointed torch-bearer of the Beatles' legacy. Harrison was in Los Angeles when his former colleague's circus passed through, but he was not moved to go and see the show. "I saw the Beatles. Why would I want to go and see a man pretending to be the Beatles? I suppose somebody's got to do it. I'm just glad it's not me."

With so much of his life history irretrievably part of the public domain, he is loath to dwell on the past and insists that for him the clamour surrounding what would have been John Lennon's 50th birthday last October is at best irrelevant.

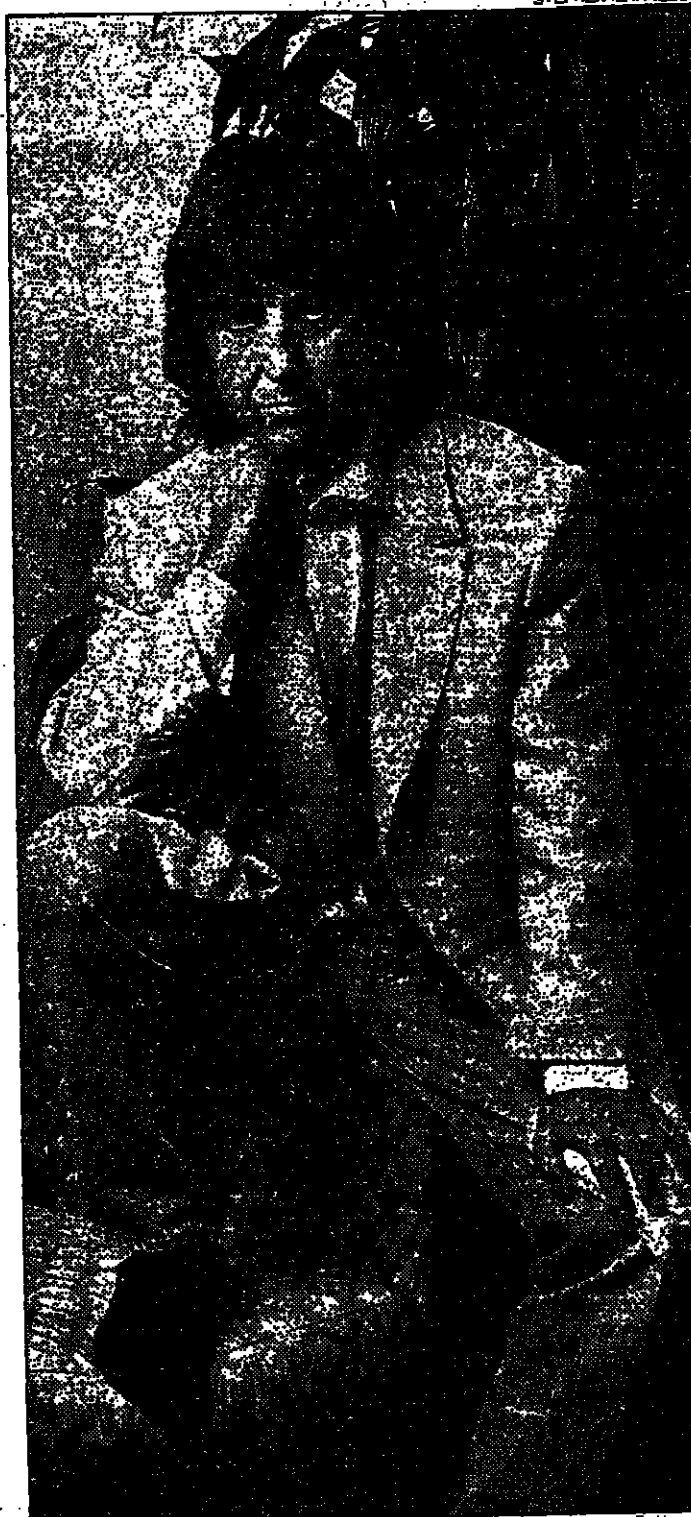
"I just had a bloke from Swedish television harping on forever about John," he says

wearily. "It's nice that we remember people that we've loved, but you can do that any day of the week. It doesn't have to be an anniversary. But I suppose people need to do it, like putting wreaths on soldiers' graves each year. I don't personally need it."

Has he taken any personal security measures in the aftermath of Lennon's assassination? "I just got an extra roll of barbed wire round the fence at home. It certainly makes me not want to hang around in doorways. But everybody has their own karma, their own little trip or destiny which they create, and to go worrying about what happens to other people... it can be such a negative, downward spiral."

Lately Harrison has been involved with his wife's work on behalf of the Romanian Angel Appeal, a charity organised to relieve the plight of orphans in Romania, which has raised £1 million following a six-week campaign in the *Daily Mail*. As long ago as 1971 Harrison was the first star to recognise the fundraising potential of rock music when he staged two concerts at Madison Square Gardens to aid the victims of famine and war in Bangladesh. Harrison reports that the most recent certified accounts show \$14 million (£7 million) donated to Unicef from the project. The live album of the concerts has since been deleted, but Harrison has been busy re-editing the recordings for transfer to CD and expects to see it back in the shops soon.

Between us on the desk is a copy of a new biography of Harrison, called *The Quiet One*, by Alan Clayson. It is wrapped in a plain white cover. Harrison has not read it. "This Italian guy called Red Ronnie just gave it to me," he says picking it up gingerly. "I don't know who this writer is. All he knows about me is what he's read in the papers or heard in interviews. He doesn't know me. There was another one last year. God knows why these people bother, to make some money. I suppose. Because it's not important, to history to have a stranger's ver-



Harrison: "I'd tour again if it wasn't such a big deal"

sion of what my life's supposed to be. There have been far too many Beatles books and it's depressing when you read a load of nasty things; and even if you read about good things, it doesn't serve any purpose. I expect I'll just leave it lying around the house and then

my wife can read about all the extra-marital affairs I'm supposed to have had, and all the drugs I'm supposed to have taken."

*Volume Three* by *Traveling Wilburys* is released on Warner Bros (WX 384)

## BRIEFING

## Who pulls the strings?

PUPPETRY is to be the subject of a new enquiry set up and funded by the Gulbenkian Foundation. It will examine the art, training and reimbursement of puppeteers in Britain and Ireland, from those working Punch and Judy in seaside booths to the high-powered operators pulling the strings on *The Muppet Show* and *Spitting Image*. According to the Gulbenkian Foundation, British and Irish puppeteers are "looking enviously towards Europe where their profession is honoured and rewarded". The writer and producer Jocelyn Stevenson will lead the enquiry, which is inviting evidence from the profession and beyond. (Gulbenkian Foundation, 98 Portland Place, London W1.)

### Stepping out

ALL kinds of unexpected cultural happenings are possible in the opening up of the Soviet Union. Last month, Siberia was host to the second Asian Music Festival, a gathering which revealed a number of "potentially" fascinating trends in central Asian rock. Shamanism and Ghengis Khan have, it appears, both returned to the agenda as suitable subjects for a new democratic age of popular music. First sight of this renaissance of the steppes will be available at the Purcell Room on the South Bank tonight and tomorrow, when Sayno Namchik will be performing her unsettling blend of free improvisation and Mongolian vocal techniques as part of the Voice Over Festival.

### Last chance...

RICH late-Romantic harmonies and a penetrating post-Freudian exploration of the Faustian struggle between good and evil together make Busoni's *Doctor Faustus*, one of the most remarkable operas of the 20th century. Alan Opie (as Faustus) and Graham Clark (as Mephistopheles) are both in superb form in this tale of the doctor of science who sells his soul to the Devil in exchange for knowledge. David Pountney's production for the ENO (071-836 3161), which can be seen tonight and on Thursday, is conducted by the British scholar who has completed the score. Anthony Beaumont.



Me and My Girl: Robert Lindsay and Emma Thompson in London

With *Buddy and Shadowlands* now opening on Broadway and *The Mystery of Irma Vep* and *Other People's Money* newly installed here, New York and London increasingly resemble theatrical mirror images of one another. What a bore, transatlantic travellers may complain, to travel from one city to the next, only to find the same shows. In truth, whatever the situation says about producers' timidity, the phenomenon allows for some fascinating comparisons of theatregoing.

Consider, for example, Peter Shaffer's *Lettice and Lovage*, which finishes its New York engagement on December 23. On paper, the show that opened at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre last March seemed virtually identical to the production that ran for more than two years in the West End, with the same director (Michael Blakemore), designer (Alan Tagg), and leading ladies (Maggie Smith and Margaret Tzack). Why, then, should a visitor from London bother visiting such a known commodity?

The answer is that on Broadway, for the first time since *Night and Day* in 1979, Maggie Smith found herself acting to a public that could not get enough of her inimitable technique—a flicked wrist here, a protracted syllable there. As the long-absent star, she devoted great attention to ensuring that New York got the most carefully considered *Lettice* possible. Sporting extravagant costumes and a new curly wig, the spinster Lettice Douffet genuinely

## Taking a sea change

Matt Wolf on what happens to plays when they transfer across the Atlantic

looked like a personification of technicolour amid a grey world. Secure in the look of the character, Smith could set about the role confident that, to New Yorkers, she communicated in shorthand what Peter Shaffer's play had written large: this woman is a strong life force. The result, paradoxically, was to make more real for Broadway what in London often seemed like a camp charade.

An earlier example was *Me and My Girl*, which successfully transferred to Broadway in August 1986, despite being a dated 1930s musical about the class system which received an unglamorous production in London. But again, transatlantic alchemy, buttressed by money, had a transforming effect. What in London might be charitably described as a graceless end-of-pier entertainment played in New York with all the panache that a budget of millions can buy. On home turf, Robert Lindsay was as engaging as he could be, given the rather impoverished nobility of his surroundings. In New York, he looked ready to high-kick his way through the walls of the Marriot Marquis Theatre.

The scenario is not always so happy. Few New York evenings in recent years were as dispiriting as the Broadway bow of *Wild Honey* to December 1986, which should, by rights, have been a foolproof success. It reunited for America the star and director—Jan

McKellen and Christopher Morahan—who had made Michael Frayn's rewrite of Anton Chekhov such a National Theatre revelation. But someone had clearly decided that New Yorkers would not accept the complex tone of the work—a piece pitched at that precise midpoint between myth and tragedy—as performed on the South Bank. The result was a bizarrely vulgar romp that seemed to situate Ray Cooney-style high jinks in Russia. When the play closed after 28 performances, its creative team was quick to blame the critics, never acknowledging the more pressing fact that audiences can tell when they are an object of condescension.

The comparisons are as intriguing made the other way. Last March, one could admire the integrity of Steven Pimlott's National Theatre production of Stephen Sondheim's *Sunday in the Park with George* even as one lamented the absence of that ingredient—passion—so essential to its Broadway success. The current American import, *Other People's Money*, seems even flimsier in the West End than it did off-Broadway last January. Not only does Jerry Stiller's play now sound positively ancient in its pseudo-Ivan Boesky expressions of venality, but its cast, headed by Martin Shaw and Maria Aitken, could not seem more remote from the material at hand.

By contrast, a far better American play on a similar topic—David Mamet's *Glengarry Glen Ross*—received a near-definitive staging in its world premiere production at the National in 1983. As directed by Bill Bryden, the British ensemble acted Mamet's scheming Chicagoans with a psychological verisimilitude that went beyond proper accents. Imagine one's surprise encountering the same play on Broadway the following spring, only to discover an emotional inauthenticity—a refusal to be abrasive—in the American company that never once beset its British counterparts.

## Too polite by half

THE *Inside Story* special on BBC 1 (Friday), "November Days", was apt to giggle nervously at recent history, in this case the crumbling of the Berlin Wall. For 130 minutes Marcel Ophüls rammed around Europe with a camera crew locating the first successful climbers of the wall and wondering what had happened to them on the other side. Along the way he conjured up old film clips, quoted Lewis Carroll and allowed Marlene Dietrich to sing "September Song" over newsreel footage of Erich Honecker, the former East German leader, greeting Mikhail Gorbachev.

The result was a 20th-century European melody in which nothing much happened very slowly, because Ophüls' editing had all the discipline and clarity of a sponge. One climber had only to mention a vague liking for John Wayne for the screen; to fill with old Hollywood westerns, and an impressionist, over-long but sometimes evocative collage, finally disintegrated through inertia.

One of the oldest problems besetting movie programmes on television, as against theatre or book shows, has always been the clip and location factor. Whereas programme-makers are now allowed, for such programmes as *01*, to rubbish rotten plays on the pavement outside theatres on first nights even before members of the cast have had time to remove their makeup, a film industry still steeped in old Hollywood lore is much more chary. Why should producers furnish free movie clips, or allow television crews onto their expensive locations, if the result is to be a hostile piece suggesting that the finished film is likely to be well worth avoiding? Barry Norman, grappling with this problem for BBC 1 over the last decade, has reduced criticism to a fine facial art: the quiver of an

eyebrow, the delivery tone of an apparently neutral plot synopsis, tell viewers all they need to know about whether or not to hasten to their nearest cinema. But a programme with a more ambitious brief, such as *Moving Pictures* (BBC 2 Saturday), is apparently unable to risk a piece to camera by a critic simply telling us, as many Americans do, that certain movies are just terrible. As I once discovered to my cost, when hosting a BBC 2 *Film Night*, Wardour Street still withdraws clips at the drop of an insult, and a film programme with no films in it is apt to look a little barren.

Not surprisingly, therefore, *Moving Pictures* is not getting any better at grabbing opportunities: last week's London Film Festival premiere of *Texaville* would have been the natural peg for a long hard-look at Peter Bogdanovich and what seems to have gone wrong with a once-golden career. But fleeting references to a "difficult" private life and the inaccurate opening statement that he was once America's leading film critic (which would have come as news to Pauline Kael or Andrew Sarris), set all too quickly the tone for an uncritical trailer for the new film—one which even had to fall back on clips from its source. *The Last Picture Show*, despite the fact that this was being shown in its entirety a few minutes later.

The pseudonym of such location film reports was, however, wonderfully mocked by an old interview in which Bogdanovich at his most preposterous asked John Ford how he had managed to shoot some especially seminal sequence for one of his westerns. There was a pause while Ford removed the cigar from his mouth and stared bleakly at his questioner. "With a camera," he then replied.

SHERIDAN MORLEY

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**Pick of the Week**

**CHRISTIE'S**

THIS triumphant portrait won great critical acclaim for Benjamin West at the Society of Artists in 1764. It depicts General Robert Mondton, who, as Wolfe's Second-in-Command, played an important part in the taking of Quebec in 1759. The General's commanding pose is based on the Apollo Belvedere and reflects the influence of Reynolds, while another of his military victories—the capture of Fort Royal in Martinique—is shown in the background. This major historical work is included in the sale of Important British Pictures at Christie's, King Street on Friday, 16 November at 11.00 a.m.

For further information on this and sales in the next week, please telephone Christie's 24-hour Auction Information Service on (071) 839 9060.

Benjamin West, P.R.A. Portrait of General Robert Mondton. Circa 1764. Oil on canvas 94 1/2 x 68 1/2 in. Estimate £1,000,000–1,500,000

8 King Street, London SW1  
85 Old Brompton Road, London SW7  
164–166 Bath Street, Glasgow







**1.00 One O'Clock News with Philip  
Houston, Montreal**

- 1.00 One O'Clock News with Philip Hayton, Westchester
- 1.30 The Newsboys. (Casting) 1.50 Going for Gold. Henry Kelly introduces the multi-national quiz in which contestants compete for a safari in Kenya
- 2.15 The Six Million Dollar Man goes in search of a stolen statue. Starring Lee Majors 3.00 Hudson and Halls. *Opportunity Knocks* winner Mark Ratti joins the two cooks in the kitchen to attempt to make a ham curry 3.25 Here of the Class. Comedy sketches set in an American high school
- 3.50 Firearm Sam narrated by John Alderton (4.00 A Bear Behind. Songs and poems with Bill Wells and Lindsey Coulson 4.10 The New Yogi Bear Show. Cartoon (4.25 Happy Families. New series based on the books by Allan Ahlberg 4.35 Thundercats
- 5.00 Newsweek and Roger Fenn and Juliet Morris 5.10 Blue Peter. (Casting)
- 5.35 Neighbours (1.00) Northern Ireland. Sportsweek 5.40 Inside Uster
- 6.00 Six O'Clock News with Peter Sissons and Moira Stuart. Weather
- 6.30 Regional News Magazine. Northants
- 7.00 Wogan with Russ Abbot, Bella Emberg and Lisa Maxwell
- 7.30 Watchdog. Lynn Fauds Wood investigates a company which sells fire extinguishers and smoke detectors on the doornstep and there is a report on Wogan's netball team. At more than 40 sites throughout Brits trading standards officers and

Automobile Association engineers inspecting a child car seat after claims that most might be unsafe

**8.00 Telly Addicts.** Two more families are teased on their knowledge of television programmes

**8.30 Keeping Up Appearances.** Comedy from the *Last of the Summer Wine* stable with Patricia Routledge in fine form as a prissy middle-aged woman with delusions of grandeur. (Ceefax)

**9.00 Nine O'Clock News** with Martin Lewis and the news and weather

**9.30 Panorama: Mr Major's Medicine.** What will be the medium-term effect of ERM entry on jobs and wages in Britain? Employment secretary Michael Howard and his Labour shadow Tony Blair give their views on what face Britain's workers. With reports from companies in Burnley, Mansfield and County Durham

**10.10 Mideastline.** FBI, hard-bitten government agent Mancuso suspects foreign revolutionaries when an attempt is made on the life of a Middle Eastern prince. But he is shocked when the threat seems to be closer to home than he expected

**10.55 Show and Tell.** The Variety Club pays tribute to Hollywood all-rounder Shirley Maclaine — actress, singer, dancer and novelist

**11.20 Help Your Child with Reading.** The *Teatime* series


**11.40 Advice Shop.** The consumer guide to what services bodies at the resettlement of servicemen into civilian life (1)

**12.10am Weather**

**5.05 Film: Sho**  
starring C

**5.05 Film: Shockproof** (1948, b/w) starring **Cornel Wilde** and **Patricia Knight**. Well-made and acted film **near** about a **peace officer** whose **love affair** with one of his **perpetrated** threatens to **destroy** him. Directed by **Douglas Sirk**.

**6.25 DEF** It begins with **Dance Energy**. **Lively** magazine programme focusing the **UK dance scene**. **7.05 New Atitude**. American comedy about two **sisters** who **run a beauty salon**.



**Daphne Harriet and her son Lloyd (7.30)**

**7.30 Open Space: Wishing You Were Here**.

**CHANCE:** Members of the **British black community** take over the **public space** slot to **complain of discrimination** over visits by **relatives and friends** from the **Caribbean**. They **contrast** the **number of black people** refused entry to **Britain** and with the **treatment of citizens** from the **white Commonwealth**. Last year one in **40 Jamaicans** was **turned away**, on **5,000 Canadians**. The **statistics** are **backed by case histories**. **Lloyd, Jamaican**, came to **Britain** to be **reunited with his mother Harriet** for the **first time** in **nearly 30 years**. The **immigration officer** said he **had not brought enough clothes**, proving that he **intended to work here**. The **charges** are **eloquently presented** but the **Horne Office** says the **increased refusal rates** has **nothing to do with race** and merely **reflects the judgment** of **immigration officers** on who and who is **a genuine visitor**. (Coastal Wales; **Tastes of Wales**

**8.00** **Abroad in Britain: House Ahoy!** (C) CHOICE: Jonathan Meades dons his gangster outfit (double-breasted suit and glasses) and takes the role of the hatchet job on the yachting folk of the Solent. Meades was an admirer of another portly guru, the late Ian Naim, and host of the recent *Naim* is *Naim* retrospective. But while Naim's broad-brimmed style had the great virtue of spontaneity, Meades goes for elaborately worked-out phrases which could not have come to him on the spur of the moment. At times his discourse is too heavily scripted and it wears itself out by the images it is difficult to digest a phrase such as: "There is a school of iconography based in national utility." He is most effective pouring scorn on people and institutions he dislikes, in this case the cult of the sailing fraternity. Here the invective is at its richest, as when he talks about "creeps with motor boosters" and compares a marlin to a superior caravan park. (Ceefax)

**8.30** **Nature.** Triona Horgan reports on the effects of the war on the United States and the Soviet Union in their attempts to reduce their formidable nuclear and chemical arsenals. Introduced by Michael Buerk. (Ceefax)

**9.00** **Film: Annie's Coming Out (1984).** A moving Australian film, based on fact, about the efforts of a therapist (Angela Pinnell McGregor) to convince rescue the life of a young cerebral palsy victim. Annie (Tina Aronides) is years old and so severely handicapped that she has been condemned to spend the rest of her life in a mental hospital, not negotiable. But Jessica is convinced that Annie has hidden intelligence. Directed by G. Breyer. (Ceefax)

**10.30** **Newsnight** presented by Jeremy Paxman

**11.15** **The Late Show.** Arts and media magazine

**11.55** **Newsnight** presented by Jeremy Paxman

**12.00** **Behind the Headlines.** See 4.30. Ends at 12.55am

### 5.55 Thames Help with details of the DUFF's retirement pension process

- 8.00 *TV-am*
- 9.25 *Keynotes*. Alastair Davie hosts the musical quiz game 9.55 *Thames News* and weather
- 10.00 *The Time, The Place*. Mike Scott introduces a special edition of the topical discussion show that links up live with the citizens of 12.55 *Home and Away*. Australian soap about a couple and their foster children 12.55 *Thames News* and weather
- 1.00 *News at One* with John Suchet. Weather
- 1.20 *Thames Topik*. Jackie Sorendyke and John Murray preview the week's editions of *Thames Help* which will be about pensioners' benefits 1.50 *A Country Practice*, *Australian soap*
- 2.20 *Alfred Hitchcock Presents: Prism*. A murder case with a difference. A police officer is faced with the death of a businessman at the hands of one of his wife's five personalities
- 2.50 *Talkback*. Andrew O'Hara presents the fast-talking quiz for quick-thinking couples
- 3.15 *News headlines* 3.20 *Thames News headlines* 3.25 *Families*. B-continentals soap featuring families in Australia and the north of England
- 3.55 *Bugs Bunny and Friends* (r) 4.20 *The Story Show* with Matthew Corbett 4.45 *Count Duckula*. Cartoon series
- 5.10 *Topical* is the BBC's American sitcom
- 5.40 *News with Fiona Armstrong*. Weather

6.00 Home And Away (r)  
6.30 Thames News and weather  
7.00 The Krypton Factor. Gordon Burns  
with another round of the brain and  
brawn competition. (Oracle)  
7.30 Coronation Street. The Rovers  
regulars return. (Oracle)



**Charlotte Coleman, Anne Bancroft (8.00pm)**

deadly higher up the social scale. The situation is of two different people brought together by coincidence. Max (Anne Bancroft) is a faded Hollywood actress who makes an unlikely alliance with Freddie (Charlotte Coleman), a young woman with a troubled past and a crippling overbite.

8.30 **World In Action.** An investigation into the 1988 Piper Alpha disaster in which 167 people died.

9.00 **Film: Original Sin (1989).** Powerful made-for-television melodrama starring Charlton Heston, Ann Jillian, Sharon and Julie Richards are torn apart and upset when their only child is snatched, but events lead Sharon to discover that her father-in-law is not all that he seems and could be involved in her son's kidnapping. Directed by Ron Satoff. Concludes after the news.

10.00 **News at Ten** with Anastasia Furniss and Julie Somerville. Weather 10.30

10.40 **Film: Original Sin continued**

11.30 **Seconds Out.** Tony Francis presents another lively boxing bill, this week from Norwich Ladies' Club.

12.25am **Sportsweek Extra.** Includes highlights of the final of the Diet Pepsi Indoor Challenge from London's Wembley Arena.

1.25 **Film: They Came To Rob Las Vegas (1959)** starring Gary Lockwood, Jack Palance, Lee J. Cobb and Eike Sennert. Las Vegas casino dealer dreams of the "perfect crime" in which he and his cohorts would hijack security truck in the Nevada desert. A film that parodies itself as pure escapism and does not disappoint. Directed by Anthony Lewis.

4.00 **American College Football.** Arkansas play Texas

5.00 **ITN Morning News** with Phil Roman. Ends at 5.00

**7.00 Channel**  
**Zeinab B**

- 6.00 **The Art of Landscape.** Film of the natural world accompanied by relaxing music.
- 6.20 **Business Daily**
- 6.50 **The Channel Four Daily**
- 9.55 **School**
- 12.00 **Broken Silence.** This second in the Spanish-made documentary series on animal behaviour focuses on animals at birth (r)
- 12.30 **Business Daily**
- 1.00 **Sesame Street.** Educational fun for pre-school children
- 2.00 **Film: Front Page Story (1953, b/w)** starring Jack Hawkins, Eileen Allen and Derek Farr. A day in the life of a Fleet Street newspaper editor, in the course of which he is torn between several big stories while his marriage gradually deteriorates. A vivid and intriguing drama which benefits from a script that conveys both pathos and humour and stalwart acting. Directed by Jay Lewis
- 3.50 **Musical Lantern.** Cartoon
- 4.00 **Vintage.** In part eight of his series tracing the history of wine Hugh Johnson focuses on port and the wines of Madeira (r)
- 4.30 **Fifteen-to-One.** Fast-moving quiz presented by William G. Stewart
- 5.00 **The Late Late Show.** The topical and lively music and chat show from Dublin hosted by Gay Byrne
- 6.00 **Roseanne.** Roseanne and husband Dan continue their wise-cracking way through the trials and tribulations of life. Dan's school reunion puts a strain on his relationship with Roseanne (r)
- 6.30 **Tonight With Ross.** Ross. The guests are actor and director Dennis Hopper and, with a song, Bobby Valentino

7.00 Channel 4 News with Jon Snow and Zeinab Badawi  
7.50 Comment followed by Weather  
8.00 Brookside. True-to-life Liverpudlian soap. (Teletext)  
8.00 My Two Dads. American sitcom with a story that makes Doogie Howser sound believable — about a girl and the two men who agree to raise her because either could be her father



On secret file: Jan Dobrovsky (9.00pm)

argues that the events of the 1930s have not been adequately the old guard and he reports the claim that former SIS officers are being used by the Soviet KGB to undermine the democratic system. He accuses the government of being less than zealous in putting pressure on the SIS on trial and suggests that the country's new, neutral, police force is already being infiltrated. (Teletext)

11.00 Film: *Zorba the Greek* (1964, b/w) starring Anthony Quinn, Alan Bates, Li Kedrova and Irene Papas. A young man who is married to Crete to reopen a lignite mine left to him by his father finds himself converted to the ways and attitudes of Zorba, a man who is a mixture of the Falstaffian and Bacchanalian. Adapted from Nikos Kazantzakis's novel, this has been underappreciated as the film that launched the package tour'. The plot tends to meander and the melodrama can become excessive, but the film is both touching and memorable. Quinn was Oscar-nominated for his performance, and Keating won an indie award. Score by Mikis Theodorakis became a huge international hit. Directed by Michael Cacoyannis

12.00am Psychoanalysis after Freud. The concluding programme in a trilogy concerning French psychoanalyst and philosopher Jacques Lacan. It is taken from an interview he gave on French television in which he discusses his 'return to Freud' and why he believed the practice of psychoanalysis has relevance for all human subjects. (With English subtitles)

1.40 Fortunata and Jacinta. The concluding episode of the Spanish drama (r). Ends at 2.40

**11.30 Prisoner: Cell Block**  
Dr. Jekyll and Sister Hyde  
Zone 2-45 Cinematheque

As London excepts 1:20pm-1:50: Gardens  
For At 2:20-2:30 Short Story: Where:  
Wonders to be a Harry 5:10-5:40: European  
Shooting: 5:40-6:00: The 6:00-6:30:  
Angels News 1:25am Stage: Hammer!  
The Fugitive 3:00 The TV Chart Show  
4:00-4:30 Minutes

**BORDER**  
As London excepts 1:25pm-1:15: Fire  
The Bounty Hunter: 5:10-5:40 Home And  
6:00 (Lochran Road) 12:30-7:00: Take  
The High Noon 1:30-1:40 12:30-1:40: Dr  
The 12:30-1:40: The 12:30-1:40:  
Zone 2: 5:45 Cinema/Soap: 1:35 (Pops By)  
Vip Seats 3:40 3:40 3:40 3:40 (Pops By)  
5:45-6:00: The Hit Man And Her

**CENTRAL**  
As London excepts 1:20pm-1:50: Talkback  
2:20-3:15: Donates 5:10-5:40 Ark: On  
The Movie 6:25-7:00: Donates 11:30: Prison  
Or: Call Back H 12:30am: An Impossi-  
ble: 12:30-1:40: 12:30-1:40: 12:30-1:40:  
UK 4:25-5:00: Central: Jobholder 5:00

**GRANADA**  
As London excepts 1:20pm-1:50: An Invi-  
tation To Remember: (See February 2:20)  
The 12:30-1:40: 12:30-1:40: 12:30-1:40:  
10:10-6:40: Hurry For Today! 1:35 1:35-2:00:  
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**ITV**  
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10:10-6:40: Hurry For Today! 1:35 1:35-2:00:  
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**12:00 PM Men And Her**  
 • **Cast:** 1:20pm Gardening  
 Santa Barbara 5:10-5:40  
 6:00 MTV News 5:35-5:50  
 6:00 PBS-CI The World  
 6:20 PM Fr. O'Dell's 4:30  
 5:00 Trainers 4:30-5:00  
 5:00 Yoda  
 5:00 Yoda

**1:00 PM**  
 • **Cast:** 6:00pm Wishes At Six  
 6:00pm

**1:20pm**  
 • **Cast:** 1:20pm Teleback 1:50  
 2:00pm 2:30-3:00 Highway To  
 3:00pm 3:30-4:00 Amy 5:10-  
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**RADIO 4**[illegible][illegible]

**0.00** Rose Troman discuss why creative writing can be taught and there is an interview with actor Ian Richardson, star of *The Week's new British comedy drama Movie of Cards (c)*

**5.00 PM 5.50 Shopping Forecast**  
**6.00** Sue Westhead  
**6.00** Six O'Clock News; Financial Review  
**6.30** The News Quiz: Barry Took hosts the last in a regular series of the topical quiz. With Alan Coren and Rory Bremner (c)

**7.00** **7.25** The Archers  
**7.25** The Food Programme (r)  
**7.40** The Monday Play: Different Strokes  
● **CHOICE:** Chilling drama about a father's attempts to discover what has become of his lost, reported dead son after climbing accident while on work in Indonesia. His hunt for the truth is told in parallel with the son's own story and there is a nicely sustained atmosphere of fear and suspense heightened by background music that keeps the nerve ends jangling. Mike Walker's postcard thriller stars Norman Jones and David Bennerman as father and son. The music is by Mía Solariou, who is also in the cast (c)

**9.15 Kaleidoscope (LW only) Forecast at 4.30pm (p)**

**9.45** The Financial World Tonight with Roger White (LW only) (a) 9.59 Weather

**10.00** The World Tonight with Richard Kessel (c)

**10.45 A Book At Bedtime.** Who Was Changed and Who Was Dead, by Barbara Cornwell. Read in absent parts by Barbara Flynn (c)

**11.00 Large Waters:** John Walters lends his wit and wisdom to stories from around the world country. This week, he tackles the subject of singing (r)

**11.30** Today in Parliament

**12.00-12.30am News, Int 12.20**  
**Weather 12.33 Shipping Forecast**

**LW except:**  
**9.15-10.00pm** The Lord Mayor's Banquet: Peter Hodyer describes the scene in the Guildhall, as the new Lord Mayor, Alderman Michael Mansfield, is sworn in to Her Majesty's ministers. The prime minister replies with a speech on the country's position in international affairs

**Radio 2:** 0855-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 0904-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 1055-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 1155-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 1255-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 1355-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 1455-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 1555-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 1655-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 1755-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 1855-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 1955-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 2055-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 2155-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 2255-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 2355-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 2455-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 2555-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 2655-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 2755-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 2855-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 2955-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 3055-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 3155-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 3255-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 3355-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 3455-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 3555-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 3655-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 3755-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 3855-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 3955-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 4055-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 4155-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 4255-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 4355-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 4455-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 4555-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 4655-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 4755-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 4855-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 4955-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 5055-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 5155-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 5255-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 5355-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 5455-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 5555-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 5655-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 5755-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 5855-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 5955-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 6055-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 6155-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 6255-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 6355-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 6455-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 6555-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 6655-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 6755-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 6855-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 6955-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 7055-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 7155-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 7255-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 7355-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 7455-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 7555-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 7655-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 7755-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 7855-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 7955-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 8055-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 8155-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 8255-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 8355-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 8455-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 8555-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 8655-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 8755-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 8855-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 8955-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 9055-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 9155-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 9255-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 9355-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 9455-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 9555-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 9655-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 9755-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 9855-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 9955-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 10055-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 10155-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 10255-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 10355-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 10455-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 10555-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 10655-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 10755-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 10855-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 10955-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 11055-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 11155-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 11255-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 11355-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 11455-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 11555-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 11655-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 11755-1099x4/27m FM 97.9-9.8. Radio 2: 11855-1099

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**NINTH GOSLING**

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# BUSINESS

MONDAY NOVEMBER 12 1990

City Editor  
John Bell

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## Spurs to publish circular today

**DIRECTORS** of Tottenham Hotspur will today publish details of the club chairman Irving Scholar's secret negotiations with Robert Maxwell, the publisher, last summer in a circular to shareholders.

Mr Scholar, the company's largest single shareholder, has been strongly criticised for some of his actions, which were kept hidden from other members of the board.

Publication of the circular will not, however, lead to a relisting of Spurs shares, suspended at 91p last month. The International Stock Exchange will explain that the circular does not include crucial information such as details of the company's working capital. Another circular, to include the results for the year ended last May, is likely to be requested before shareholders meet to consider the company's refinancing proposals.

The exchange's statement is also likely to make its own comment on the circular, which is based on a report compiled by the Ashurst Morris Crisp, the solicitor.

## British Telecom in firing line

Measures aimed at breaking British Telecom's stranglehold on the UK telecommunications industry have been prepared by the Department of Trade and Industry. The department refused to confirm reports that details would be unveiled tomorrow.

At the heart of the consultative paper, *Choice and Competition in the Nineties*, will be a proposal for "equal access", which would allow telephone users wider choice in the network through which their calls are routed.

## Statement on Halpern likely

Confirmation that Sir Ralph Halpern will step down from Group is expected on Thursday when the company publishes its annual results. Sir Ralph is thought to have agreed to stand aside as a director's meeting last Friday.

Barton is forecast to show a fall in pre-tax profits from £224 million to about £140 million. Reporting, page 28

## Fleming starts Italian fund

Robert Fleming, the merchant bank, has launched a fund worth 80 billion lire (£36 million) with Pirelli, the Italian industrial group, to make acquisitions in Italy for a group of 20 international investors.

Equitalia, the fund, is a combination of a holding company and an investment fund and is intended to offer access to the Italian smaller company sector.

## Babcock order

Babcock International has won a contract to supply high pressure piping to PowerGen's new gas fired power station at Kingsholm in Humber. This is in addition to the £35 million heat recovery generators it has already agreed to install in the plant.

### THE POUND

CHANGE ON WEEK	
US dollar	1.9670 (+0.0135)
W German mark	2.9271 (-0.0018)
Exchange index	94.4 (+0.2)

### STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share	1582.6 (+11.9)
FT-SE 100	2040.6 (+9.9)
New York Dow Jones	2488.61 (-2.23)
Tokyo Nikkei Ave	22931.80 (-1263.19)

### TOURIST RATES

	Bank	Bank
	Buys	Sells
Australia \$	2.10	2.10
Austria Sch	21.50	21.50
Belgium Fr	63.10	63.10
Canada \$	2.28	2.28
Denmark Kr	11.70	11.70
France Fr	6.55	6.55
Germany DM	3.05	3.05
Italy Lira	200.00	200.00
Japan Yen	160.00	160.00
Netherlands Gld	3.45	3.45
Norway Kr	4.80	4.80
Portugal Esc	200.00	200.00
Spain Ptas	166.67	166.67
Sweden Kr	11.70	11.70
Switzerland Fr	2.05	2.05
Turkey Lira	2.05	2.05
USA \$	1.96	1.96
Yugoslavia Dn	27.00	27.00

## Theme park disasters put Rainham back to the future

From PHILIP ROBINSON in LOS ANGELES

THE prospect of a \$1.2 billion film studio theme park on 1,600 acres of Rainham marshes in Essex is fading fast. The plan has been hit by a fire at Universal Studios in Hollywood and by slumping theme park profits, even at Walt Disney, the market leader.

The Essex project, which would be among Europe's largest theme parks, planned to give a behind the scenes look at film making, featuring *ET*, *Jaws*, *King Kong*, and *Back to the Future*.

But the joint venture between the Rank Organisation and MCA, the Hollywood film maker, which owns Universal Studios and operates the oldest film studio tour, is being played down by some industry executives.

Since the project was proposed, MCA has become a possible takeover target of Matsushita, the Japanese electronics company. The offer could be worth a record \$8 billion, despite the fire at Universal last week, which destroyed a fifth of the 420-acre site including street scene back drops used in *The Sting*, *Back to the Future* and currently in *Oscar*, Sylvester Stallone's new film.

Insurance assessors say the damage could be more than \$25 million. Analysts believe the fire is unlikely to affect the Matsushita deal.

New developments, however, may now have a lower priority. Rank is known to be critical of the theme park management after the disastrous start of its first studio tours joint venture with MCA near

Orlando, Florida, in which Rank invested more than \$200 million.

Three of the main attractions failed to work on the day the \$630 million project opened. The *King Kong*, *Jaws* and *Earthquake* attractions failed to work properly for almost two months after the opening. Angry tourists were offered their money back or a free pass.

The original intention was for the two companies to work together on a European park in competition with Walt Disney. In Europe, MCA has the choice of the Rainham site and one near Disney's new theme park, which is 20 miles south of Paris and due to open within two years.

Despite the personal intervention of Margaret Thatcher and an estimated £150 million worth of concessions from the

British government, MCA has twice delayed making a final choice, which is now expected after Christmas.

Jeffrey Logsdon, an entertainment analyst with Seidler Amdec Securities, the Los Angeles broker, said at the weekend: "Certainly one has to have a cautious pause right now while they are in discussions with Matsushita. I think that with the fact that there are going to be quotas on production within the EC there are lots of reasons to be in Europe with a production facility. But realistically, if you are going to Europe, 20 miles outside Paris is where there will be an existing market. It would seem logical to try to capitalise on what's going to be in existence."

In Hollywood, there is also doubt over whether as the potential new owners of

MCA, Matsushita would want to expand the theme parks beyond America.

MCA shares collapsed three weeks ago amid speculation on Wall Street that Hollywood's biggest deal had hit snags. It prompted a formal announcement from Matsushita that talks were progressing.

The doubts came at a time when attendances at theme parks are waning as the American recession begins to bite and a Middle East war.

Operating income from Walt Disney's theme parks for the year to the end of September rose only 1 per cent on revenue up 7 per cent. Disney executives said the attendance at theme parks, which makes up almost two-thirds of its profits, had dropped in the important summer months.

## UK forced to ease way for private mines

By ROSS TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

EUROPEAN Commission pressure has forced the government to make significant concessions towards the introduction of fair competition in the coal industry.

In a letter to Britain's independent mine operators, John Temple Lang, a director of the European Commission's competition directorate, says the government has agreed to further liberalising measures ahead of the privatisation of British Coal. But it appears the government still has not gone far enough to satisfy the commission or the miners.

However, the government has apparently succeeded in deflecting EC pressure for immediate legislation required for wider reform. British Coal yesterday admitted involvement in the talks, chaired by a Department of Energy representative, between the independent miners and National Power and PowerGen, the two state-owned electricity companies. A spokesman said: "We can confirm that negotiations are underway on a package of measures which would include coal purchases, an appeals procedure, and the amount of royalties payable."

In an earlier letter, the competition directorate warned the government's official representative in Brussels it would intervene unless fair competition was allowed. It also alleged that British Coal

had abused its position to disadvantage its competitors.

The British representative was told of serious concerns at "the way in which it appears that British Coal has used its licensing powers (delays, putting the responsibility into the hands of a small office concerned also with British Coal's own opencast operations, obstructive interpretation of the 250,000 tonne limit for opencast mines)."

British Coal's contract to supply almost all coal required by the UK electricity generating industry, combined with a refusal to contract to buy new supplies from the independent, "will in due course reduce the outlets for the independent mines."

The latest letter, signed by Mr Lang, reveals that a new package offered to the miners includes a commitment by the government to appoint an independent expert for the private mines to appeal to if they are refused licences by British Coal. And it adds: "The United Kingdom Government has stated that in its opinion decisions of British Coal not to grant licences are subject to judicial review."

Britain's independent miners remain incensed that the government has not moved far enough. On Friday they are believed to have driven home their displeasure by ignoring the third "final" deadline to accept a deal on higher prices from the generating companies.

The confrontation was triggered by a complaint to the EC competition directorate by three trade federations of independent mines. British Coal owns almost all coal in the ground in Britain. Its United Kingdom competitors can operate only under licence from British Coal. Private opencast competitors have to pay British Coal a royalty fee of £7 a tonne which, they say, makes it harder to compete with British Coal and coal imports.

Overseas mines, they say, pay on average little more than £1 a tonne. In effect, they are required to cross-subsidise British Coal. The independent are paid less than two-thirds the price received by British Coal from the generators under their contract.

Hitherto, British Coal, which is developing opencast mines for deposits of more than 1 million tonnes in Scotland, has refused to licence competitors to mine deposits of more than 50,000 tonnes. The Coal Industry Act 1990 lifted the ceiling to 250,000 tonnes.

One senior source within a private coal mining company alleged: "British Coal has effectively used its licence system to control the flow of coal from the private sector." He estimated that private opencast operators, who have 67 mines, could lift output from 1.1 million tonnes a year to around 10 million tonnes a year, if the licensing and royalty system gave them "a level playing field" with British Coal.

Details of a boardroom shake-up at Brent Walker, the debt-laden leisure to betting group, are likely to emerge shortly following confirmation at the weekend that the group has reached agreement on a refinancing with about 50 banks.

Lord Kindersley, formerly deputy chairman at Lazard Brothers, the merchant bank, has already been approached by George Walker, the Brent Walker chairman, about becoming chairman.

The banks are also likely to have insisted that the board be augmented by other, powerful non-executive directors.

Under the terms of the refinancing agreement, completed on Saturday, Brent Walker, which has debts of £1.4 billion, has been granted a moratorium on capital repayments until the end of 1991.

## Electricity sparks off late rush

By OUR CITY STAFF



Shock treatment: John Wakeham caved in to pressure from City institutions

INVESTORS rushed to register for the electricity privatisation at the weekend, cheered by news that they would be protected against a stock market crash if war breaks out in the Gulf.

Investors who wish to buy into the country's 12 regional electricity companies must register by midnight on Wednesday if they want to qualify for the various incentives that are on offer to customers.

The Electricity Share Information Office's 400 telephone lines were extremely busy throughout Saturday and Sunday.

The office has now received 6½ million enquiries, although this includes some double-counting from multiple registrations.

The office expects to break the 7 million mark by Wednesday, the second highest of any privatisation issue, but estimates that enquiries will fall short of the record 7½ million people who registered for British Gas.

Although shares can be applied for later, those who miss the Wednesday deadline will not have the right to vouchers off their electricity bills, bonus shares or preferential allocations if there is heavy demand.

Registrations can be made to the Electricity Share Information Office on 0272 27272 or by post to PO Box 3, Bristol BS99 1SU. Given the vagaries of the post, potential investors are advised to telephone.

At the end of last week, retail investors learned that their chances of seeing a loss on their electricity shares if war breaks out in the Gulf had been reduced significantly.

John Wakeham, the energy secretary, caved in to pressure from City institutions and agreed that the institutions would be allowed to pull the issue if events in the Gulf deteriorated and the markets crashed.

## Barclays warns of 'deep recession'

By NEIL BENNETT, BANKING CORRESPONDENT

BARCLAYS, Britain's largest bank, has given warning that the country faces a deep and prolonged recession unless there are further interest rate cuts.

Alan Davies, the head of the bank's economics unit says in the November issue of Barclays' *Economic Review*, that the case for lower interest rates is "compelling" but that rate changes are now hampered by membership of the exchange-rate mechanism.

The pound's position in the ERM must be strengthened before the government risks another cut in base rates, Mr Davies adds.

If rates are decreased to 11 per cent, the bank says, the

recession will be short, and the economy will start to recover by next spring.

Meanwhile, Roger Grazebrook, Lloyds Bank's European Community adviser, says that the introduction of a hard ecu would increase transaction costs, and would confuse the market about the different types of ecu. In the bank's monthly *International Financial Outlook* newsletter, Mr Grazebrook says instead that the basket ecu offers a foundation for a single currency and is already a significant international financing tool.

Wholesale slump, page 26  
Economic View, page 27

## Shake-up likely as Brent deal agreed

By MICHAEL TATE, DEPUTY CITY EDITOR

DETAILS of a boardroom shake-up at Brent Walker, the debt-laden leisure to betting group, are likely to emerge shortly following confirmation at the weekend that the group has reached agreement on a refinancing with about 50 banks.

Lord Kindersley, formerly deputy chairman at Lazard Brothers, the merchant bank, has already been approached by George Walker, the Brent Walker chairman, about becoming chairman.

The banks are also likely to have insisted that the board be augmented by other, powerful non-executive directors.

Under the terms of the refinancing agreement, completed on Saturday, Brent Walker, which has debts of £1.4 billion, has been granted a moratorium on capital repayments until the end of 1991.

Documentation has been promised by Friday, but may not be ready for Thursday's shareholder meeting, which will vote on the company's crucial £103 million convertible bond issue.

Critics of the issue are unhappy that these bonds convert into a controlling equity stake in the group. Mr Walker is taking £27.3 million through his private interests, while the remainder of the issue will be in the hands of just four places.

## Islanders rally round Polly Peck

From ANGELA MACKAY in NORTHERN CYPRUS

RICHARD Stone, Polly Peck International's joint administrator, has left the Turkish republic of northern Cyprus confident that he has presented a case to the local authorities for the freeing of information about PPI. But he will have achieved little unless that confidence is backed up by the lifting of an injunction that is preventing access to the accounts of northern Cypriot subsidiaries.

This week, lawyers will apply for the injunction to be removed. If it is, the northern Cyprus government will have received assurances from Mr Stone that all of Polly Peck's businesses in the region will keep functioning without the loss of jobs.

Fortunately, the application comes when operations at Sunzest, the fruit packing and processing operation, are running at 25 per cent capacity because of seasonal factors.

Turkish Cypriots are generally loyal to Aziz Nadir, PPI's Turkish Cypriot-born chairman and the company's biggest shareholder. Even though attention over the past few days has been deflected from

Mr Nadir's problems by the anniversary of the death of President Ataturk and the start of the annual hunting season, PPI's plight is kept alive by the newspapers, many of which are owned by AN Graphics, Mr Nadir's company. Indeed, Mr Stone's presence was recorded in these and other newspapers accompanied by several unflattering photographs of him and his two colleagues.

On both Saturday and Sunday, *Kibris*, Mr Nadir's paper, pointed out that Mr Nadir was the only person who answered the local authority's call for investment in 1974, after the war with the south, and said that he had put much more into the economy than he had taken out.

However, if Mr Nadir had been withdrawing more profits from northern Cyprus over the past 15 years, he may not be in his present position.

"Most people will do just about anything short of finding money to help Polly Peck and this is why the government is employing these delaying tactics," the chairman of one of Cyprus's 13 banks said. "You must remember that apart from the government, Mr Nadir is the biggest employer in the republic."

Apart from Sunzest and AN Graphics, PPI's other interests in northern Cyprus include Pearl Construction, Cyprus Industry Bank, four hotels under the Voyager banner, and Unipac Packaging.

It appears to be business as usual at the Voyager hotels. Pearl's activities have just about ceased, which has halted the construction of a Voyager project at Crystal Cove.

Cyprus Industry Bank is almost 100 per cent owned by Mr Nadir. According to government statistics and other bankers in the region, it is unlikely Polly Peck or Mr Nadir have between £100 million and £120 million there.

Foreign exchange deposits are negligible at all the banks and while PPI money deposited and withdrawn from Cyprus Industry Bank has increased over the years, to a maximum of £45 million annually, sources said the company did not have an amount even approaching that on deposit.

If the administrators are to complete an interim report valuing Polly Peck's assets in the eastern Mediterranean, by the end of the week, success in northern Cyprus's courts is vital.

## The facts on foreign currency mortgages.

## Or how to get from "ERM" to "AHA!"

Foreign currency mortgages have attracted more than a little attention since ERM entry.

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## Wholesale trade has slumped, says CBI

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

WHOLESALE trade in Britain has plummeted, pushing overall sales to their lowest figure on record. The trend is a further stark confirmation of the recessionary state of the British economy.

The latest CBI/FT distributive trades survey, published today, indicates clearly the still-depressed state of British retailing and distribution.

Forecasts in the survey suggest little prospect of improvement in the coming months.

Sales in October as measured by the survey were lower than a year ago. The balance of companies expecting sales to decline, as opposed to those expecting them to increase, stood at minus 14 per cent, which the CBI said was the lowest figure since the survey

began seven years ago. It marks a sharp fall from September, when the balance stood at 17 per cent. A decline in October was expected, but the balance was still forecast to be a positive 2 per cent. A balance of minus 12 per cent is now expected for November, below volumes for 1989.

Of the individual wholesaling sectors, only food and drink, and clothing, textiles and footwear indicated sales higher than in October 1989. Motor trading sales remained well down on those a year ago, with sales poor for the time of year.

Retailing itself saw continued annual sales growth at a slow steady pace, with a balance of 22 per cent reporting sales up on a year ago. Even so, sales were thought to be poor for the time of year.

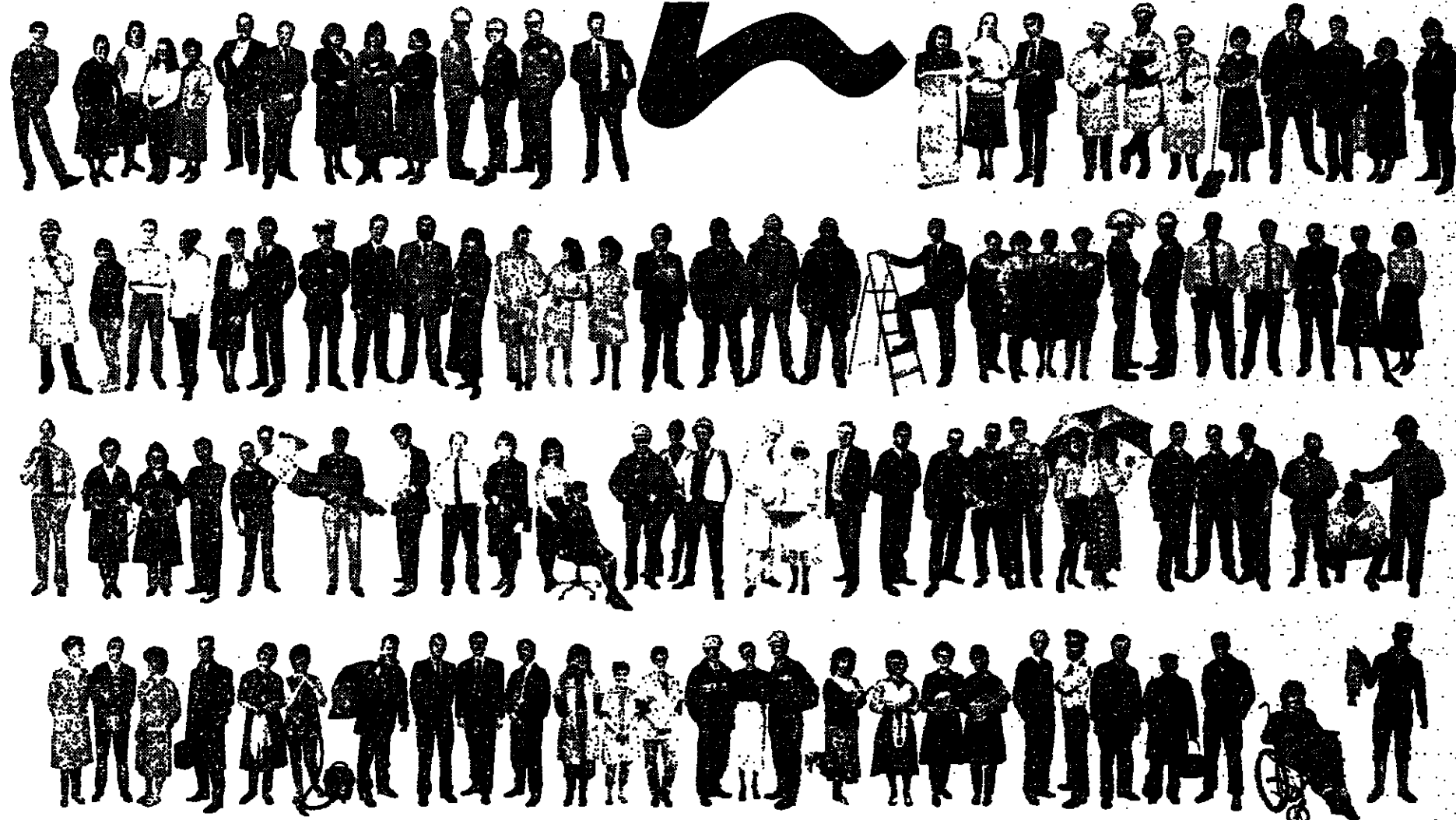
days of 20 per cent or more average earnings rises for Britain's top bosses are gone for the present as the recession begins to bite into boardroom pay.

The survey suggests that the total pay increases for chief executives of large companies have been running at about 12 per cent over the past year. This compares with increases of 15 per cent in 1985-86, and 23 per cent in 1987-88.

Government ministers and employers' organisations, such as the CBI, which have been calling for lower pay settlements, have been dogged by accusations that company leaders have been awarding themselves big pay increases. But the six-monthly guide to boardroom pay by Hay, the management consultants, published today, says: "The

# TEES/SIDE

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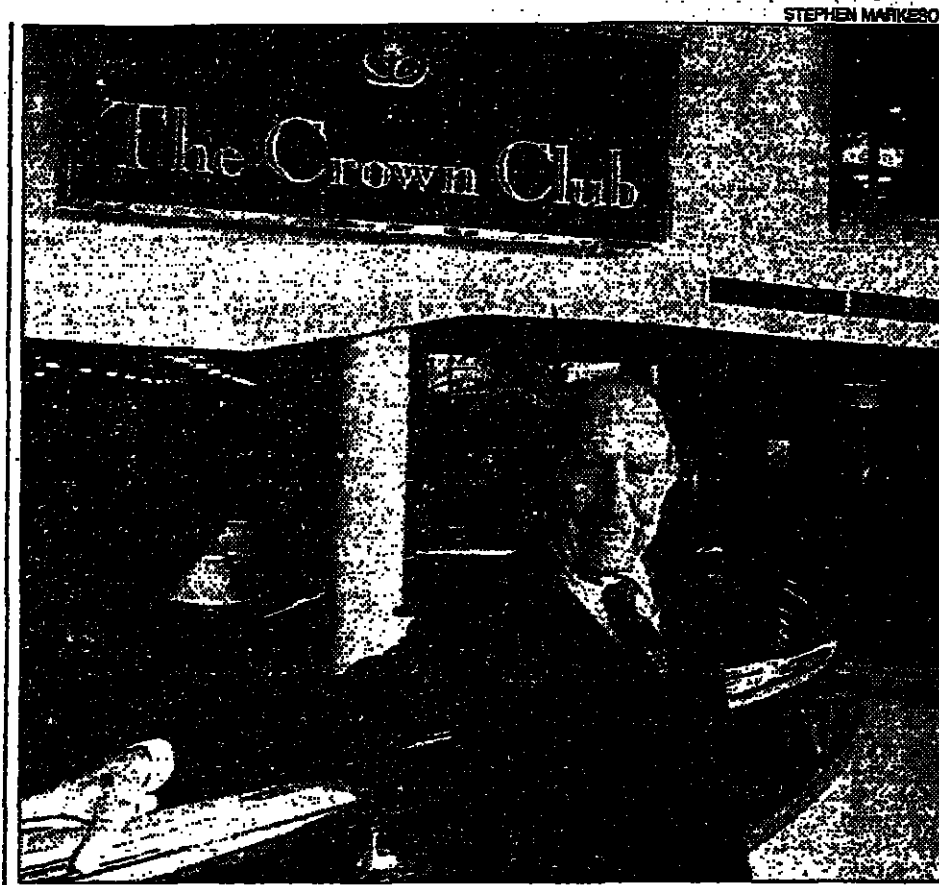
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# TEES/SIDE

## Initiative Talent Ability



Catering for executives: Lord Forte in the Crown Club wing of the Excelsior Hotel

### Trusthouse executive flight

THE Excelsior Hotel, which is owned by Trusthouse Forte, has become the largest hotel near Heathrow airport with the official opening of the Crown Club executive wing.

The extension, opened by Lord Forte, Trusthouse Forte's chairman, adds 248 new rooms and ten suites to the hotel's 580 rooms. It cost an estimated £19 million to build, although it was completed ahead of schedule.

The Excelsior Hotel overlooks the Post House, also owned by Trusthouse Forte. The group now operates more than 1,600 rooms near the airport. The Excelsior was the first hotel that Lord Forte built from new in 1964.

## GILT-EDGED

### Good news is no news as yields discount rate fall

THE Treasury's autumn statement shows the economy is now, at best, in a shallow recession and this may well deepen before output stabilises. With business confidence still declining at an alarming rate, the risks to the Treasury's growth forecast are probably skewed on the downside.

There is a definite silver lining, however, in what is now happening to the economy. The recession is likely to prove deep enough to make a significant dent in the core rate of inflation.

The Treasury is again forecasting that retail price inflation will drop to 5.5 per cent within a year. This time, with profit margins being crushed and oil prices declining during 1991, it may well be proved right.

Experience suggests that Britain needs big shocks to push down inflation - and this is exactly what is happening. On previous evidence, the shock may be large enough to push inflation down to 4 per cent in 1992.

Inflation in Britain is therefore likely to fall more rapidly than at any time since the 1980-83 disinflationary period at the beginning of the Thatcher era. During this time, inflation fell from 22 to less than 4 per cent, base rates from 17 to 10 per cent, and 20-year gilt yields from 14 to 11.5 per cent.

But it is important to remember that the gilts bear market of the early Eighties did not end until about 18 months after the peak in inflation.

In fact, 20-year UK bond yields rose by a further 194 basis points between the peak in inflation in May 1980 and the final peak in gilt yields in October 1981. Hence, a fall in inflation, even a sharp one, does not guarantee lower gilt yields.

Indeed, the gilt market may be discounting a sizeable future improvement in inflation. An examination of continental bond markets shows that the real yields in other ERM member countries are clustered around 6-7 per cent.

On a comparable basis, therefore, the present nominal yield of about 11.6 per cent on ten-year gilts embodies an inflation expectation in Britain of 4.6-5.6 per cent.

Furthermore, the shape of the yield curve suggests sizeable cuts in short-term interest rates are built into market expectations. If ten-

year gilt yields were to stay unchanged at about 11.6 per cent, for example, short rates would need to fall to just under 11 per cent to bring the yield ratio - the ratio of three-month interest rates to ten-year gilt yields - back to the average seen during previous downturns.

For the ratio to return to "normal" for a cyclical trough, base rates need to fall to 10 per cent. Hence, we certainly need to see base rates fall substantially from here even to justify present nominal gilt yields, never mind drive yields lower.

Under normal circumstances, therefore, with both inflation and base rates likely to fall sharply, British gilt yields could be expected to trade around a rather stable trend over the next 18 months.

Unfortunately, circumstances are unlikely to be normal. Internationally, a war in the Gulf looks more likely and a renewed sharp rise in the oil price would pose a significant risk to all global bond markets in the short term.

The next 12 months are likely to be a period of increasing political uncertainty in Britain.

Whether or not a challenge to Mrs Thatcher emerges, a significant recovery in opinion poll support for the government continues to look doubtful.

A growing focus on the imminence of the next general election and the uncertainty of its result is likely to cause investors increasingly to demand a risk premium on British assets.

In conclusion, the 1980-83 experience shows that there can be a very long lag between the onset of recession, the subsequent decline in inflation, and the eventual drop in gilt yields. The same could happen this time.

Nominal gilt yields in Britain seem to discount much of the good news about the likely future fall in inflation and base rates.

The threat of a change of government, and expectations that sterling may subsequently be devalued within the ERM - and the certainty that the government will return to being a big issuer of gilts next year - all suggest that gilt yields are unlikely to fall from their present levels on a one-year view.

DAVID WALTON  
Goldman Sachs  
International

### Santander, RBS plan Euro link

By NEIL BENNETT  
BANKING CORRESPONDENT

THE Royal Bank of Scotland is planning an electronic banking network across Europe with Banco Santander, its Spanish partner.

The system is intended to cure the lengthening delays in international money transfers, and outflanks the European Community's proposals for a central European clearing house.

The Royal Bank is thought to be close to announcing the electronic link with Banco Santander. The system will allow both banks' customers to transfer funds between Britain and Spain on the same day, as well as set up standing orders and direct debits overseas and obtain statements.

The two banks are believed to be negotiating with French and German banks to extend the network. Banco de Comercio e Industria, the Portuguese bank controlled by the Royal Bank and Santander, is also expected to join the system.

### Rapid sale of German firms urged

By COLIN NARBROUGH  
ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

DEUTSCHE Bank, cornerstone of the German financial-industrial fraternity, has come down squarely in favour of the rapid privatisation of east German companies in preference to efforts to restructure the largely ailing state firms.

The bank's position was made clear last Friday, only days after Bonn announced that it had persuaded Detlev Rohwedder, chief executive of Treuhandanstalt, the agency responsible for privatising some 8,000 east German companies, to stay on, in spite of allegations that he is proving reluctant to sell off companies.

Herr Rohwedder has vigorously rejected calls for rushed privatisation across the board.

But Hilmar Kopper, Deutsche Bank's chief executive, told a banking conference in Frankfurt that privatisation and the sale of firms to western partners had to take priority.

### Japan 'switching from sake to beer'

By ROSS TUEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

BEER is on course to oust sake as the national drink of Japan, according to a study of global beer markets by Euromonitor, the research group. Fast-growing consumption of beer in Japan and China hold out the prospect of rich pickings for Western brewers seeking respite from stagnant or declining home markets, it concludes.

Beer consumption in Japan has doubled in the past 20 years. The Japanese drink 28 per cent more beer than they did five years ago, while the Chinese drink 87 per cent more. Britons, by contrast, drink only 3 per cent more than they did five years ago, and Americans only 2 per cent more. Inhabitants of the former German Federal Republic, who consume more beer

per head than any other nation, now drink 1 per cent less. But the difference of distribution channels in the Far East could present problems. In Britain, three pints out of four sold are draught beer. In Japan, beer is often served by a machine. The country has 2.5 million beer vending machines, which account for four out of every ten cans sold.

In China the hazards are even more complex. Euromonitor says a better political climate, less variable beer quality, and a more effective distribution network may be needed before joint ventures become very attractive for Western brewers. Even so, "American light beers and premium British brands will play a key role in the spiralling consumption rates," it says.



Karl Otto Pöhl, president of the Bundesbank, spent much of last week publicly ridiculing the British plan for a new Eurocurrency, the "hard ecu". But the rejection of the hard ecu was the least of the disappointments Herr Pöhl brought to 11 Downing Street. Far worse was his deep disdain for the whole idea of an Anglo-German monetary alliance against the federalist ambitions of Italy and France. Judging by his comments, it is with Italy, not Germany, that Mrs Thatcher may have to make common cause.

Like the Treasury, the Bundesbank was unhappy about the commitment to a new European central bank made by the Rome summit. But the two institutions' reasons for this anxiety seemed to be diametrically opposed.

Herr Pöhl has nothing against monetary union provided it is built around a totally independent European central bank and increasingly powerful centralised European fiscal policy. What the Bundesbank objects to is the "symbolic" or psychological approach to Emu favoured by the Italians. This relies on the

## An Anglo-Italian monetary alliance

### ECONOMIC VIEW

ANATOLE KALETSKY

Bundesbank lending its credibility to countries with high inflation, in the hope that the Teutonic discipline will spread automatically to their economies, without the need for governments to confront entrenched inflation head-on. It is rather like cleaning up a red light district by putting all the girls in Salvation Army uniforms — it might not restore morality but it would certainly damage the Salvation Army reputation.

Consider now the British view of Emu. Britain has joined Italy as the leading exponent of the symbolic linkage with German monetary policy. But to add insult to injury, Britain is implacably opposed to ceding any real power to European institutions. In other words, Britain is now the kind of free rider on German monetary discipline the Bundesbank objects to. That Britain could join Germany in a hard-money alliance against French and Italian federalists must be laughable to the Bundesbank.

Far from opposing federalism, the Bundesbank seems to favour accelerated moves to unification among those European countries that are ready for the full rigours of irrevocably fixed exchange rates with Germany. The central bank proposed by the Rome summit should be created only if a group of European countries were ready to transfer the entire responsibility for monetary policy to a community institution, Herr Pöhl said, adding that Germany would be willing to do this if the terms were right. Other countries would obviously not be ready for many years.

In the past, comments like these have spread joy among the Europhobes in Britain, since they appeared to imply a Bundesbank

block to Emu in the foreseeable future. But Herr Pöhl actually seems to believe that economic conditions have converged sufficiently in the core group of EMS countries to make fixed exchange rates and pooled monetary policy a realistic possibility. Agreement on irrevocably fixed exchange rates between Germany, France, and a group of smaller northern European countries was now "the most likely and most realistic scenario", he said. The main institutional objection to making such a move tomorrow appears to be lack of political independence of the Bank of France.

It is another example of the economic solipsism of British policymakers that they consider the Bank of England to be the

main object of the Bundesbank's demands for the independence of all European central banks. In fact, it is at France that most speeches seem addressed. Consider now what might happen if France agreed to grant its central bank constitutional independence. A rapid move to a de facto monetary union would become quite possible, even without amendments to the Treaty of Rome. But Britain, Italy and Spain would have to be excluded. An "irrevocable" exchange rate commitment from them would only undermine the credibility of the word irrevocable.

The two-step approach to Emu would be extremely attractive to all the low-inflation European countries. For Britain and Italy, however, exclusion from the inner core would be a political disaster. As long as they depend on the borrowed credibility of the Bundesbank to sustain confidence in their currencies and economic policies, Italy and Brit-

ain have an overwhelming interest in preventing or delaying the monetary integration for which the non-inflationary countries of Europe are almost ready.

Italy has become a past master at delaying economic integration which it would find politically unmanageable or socially uncomfortable by diverting attention to political symbolism. Britain has always preferred crude obstruction. This is a far more dangerous and uncertain course. For if Britain blocks a clear-cut constitutional commitment to Emu involving all 12 EC countries, there is a chance that Germany, France and the other core countries will go ahead with a much more rapid tightening of monetary bonds outside the Treaty of Rome. The Italian proposals for full-scale constitutional and economic integration probably offer the best hope for holding up the unification train long enough to allow weaker passengers to hobble aboard.

It may be a disappointing admission, but Mrs Thatcher must face the facts: Italy, not Germany, is Britain's economic peer, and natural ally, in Europe.

THE bears have been having a picnic with Rolls-Royce lately. Since July, when the shares reached 232p, the skies have been under them and the fall has gathered pace since the end of October. But at 150p, down 35 per cent from the midsummer peak, they look heavily oversold for anyone with the patience to take a longer-term view of a company that is still a by-word for engineering and technological excellence.

The bear case, and it is a gloomy one, runs something like this. The defence operations are threatened by the political pressures to claim the so-called peace dividend through lower state spending. The civil aircraft side is being hit by a looming recession in the airline business, and the weaker dollar makes GE and Pratt & Whitney, the two American aero-engine makers, more competitive. Indeed American analysts have already downgraded shares of their domestic engine makers on the grounds that the all-important civil spares market is slowing. Fine, but the bearish view does not stand up well to close scrutiny.

If last week's autumn statement is taken at face value, the peace dividend will be some time coming. The military budget falls no more than 6 per cent in real terms up to fiscal 1993-4. In cash terms it rises from £21.6 billion this year to £23.4 billion. This is hardly draconian, and in the short run the costs of the Gulf conflict will be the subject of a supplementary estimate.

In the Gulf, Rolls will be called upon heavily for spares, the more profitable part of aero-engine manufacture. About 700 of the company's engines are already deployed. And market sources say that the MoD ordered six times its normal August spares offtake on an emergency basis at what can only be assumed are appropriate margins.

American analysts who visited Rolls ten days ago gained the clear impression that the company is highly confident of further sales to Saudi Arabia of Hawks and Tornados.

The defence side, half

## Take Rolls out of the bears' picnic basket

TEMPUS



Confident: Lord Tombs of Brilles, Rolls chairman

Rolls's business, still looks solid. Many industrial managers grappling with sharply falling profits would give their eye teeth for such stable income.

As GPA, the aircraft leasing firm, stressed last week, there are signs of recession in the airline business. Rolls told its American visitors that there has been a slowdown in orders for civil engine spares as airlines trimmed spending to meet reduced income budgets.

The pain may be less severe than expected though. There is a limit to this destocking of spares, for airlines normally carry restricted supplies for sound cost control reasons. The order flow must eventually resume as parts are drawn from stock. Throughout the past 20 years, the number of hours flown by leading airlines has increased year by year even throughout recessionary times. Rolls is still confident of

taking its share of the world civil engine market to 30 per cent (it was 5 per cent in 1984) and American analysts were told that despite the steeply higher oil price not a single engine order has been cancelled. As for currency, Rolls hedges forward all its new engine sales and on civil spares is hedged through much of next year.

The overbearing point, however, is that these factors have been subsumed in the latest City forecasts which indicate that Rolls will make about £280 million this year and £310 million next. This puts the shares on a 6.6 p/e ratio, falling to just 6 for next year. Underpinned by a £7 billion order book and with a 6.7 per cent prospective yield, the shares are as sound as their name.

### Willis Corroon

THE past two years have been so short of good news for Britain's insurance brokers that a chance ray of sunshine at Willis Corroon comes as a welcome relief.

Willis's share price has been recovering from its disastrous low of 191p, reached as shareholders agreed the £1.1 billion merger between Willis Faber and Corroon & Black in the US. The shares closed on Friday at 236p.

But this is still a long way from the 291p before the Corroon deal, and seems driven by index-watchers rather than fundamentals. Analysts and investors alike remain sceptical of the benefits of the merger, which severed the relationship with Johnson & Higgins, a larger US broker.

With a capitalisation of more than £900 million, Willis looks almost certain to join the FT-SE 100 index at the earliest opportunity. The company qualifies for automatic inclusion as one of the top 90 companies, so it will become the only insurance broking candidate for the growing number of tracker funds.

The merged group should make pre-tax profits of £140 million in 1991, giving a p/e ratio of 11. Given the pall overhauling the whole financial sector, Willis's re-rating may be nearly complete.

## Poll finds support for the ecu

### EC NOTEBOOK

MOST people in European Community countries except Britain and Denmark are willing to see their national currencies disappear in favour of the European currency unit (ecu), according to an opinion poll. Even in Britain, 37 per cent would wave goodbye to the pound in five or six years, and few quote "national sovereignty" as the main reason for keeping it.

The drachma is the least popular currency, with 80 per cent of Greeks prepared to see it go. In Belgium 76 per cent, Spain 75 per cent, France 73 per cent, Italy 66 per cent and Holland 56 per cent gave favourable responses to a single European currency, while in Germany 51 per cent agree.

Most of the 6,000 polled a month ago by Gallup, for the Association for Monetary Union in Europe, put cheaper travel lower in priority than monetary stability and smoother cross-border trade. The idea of creating a European central bank is supported by 58 per cent of Britons and

more than three-quarters of the population in other community countries.

□ THE GULF dispute has claimed casualties in the form of a drop in confidence among European businesses and consumers. Britain's economy was suffering before the August invasion of Kuwait, but more buoyant business performance in France, Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium has since slackened too.

A European Commission report, *European Economy - Business and Consumer Survey Results*, records a 1.7 per cent drop in the EC's main economic indicator. But it does not forecast long-term gloom, as western Germany is still booming and there is, as yet, no Seventies-style threat to oil supplies.

□ THE commission has allowed Volvo and Renault to swap shares and create the biggest bus and heavy lorry manufacturer in Europe. Taking his first decision under fresh EC powers over mergers,

Sir Leon Brittan, the commissioner, considered the venture a justifiable pooling of resources in a shrinking market rather than an awesome monopoly-in-the-making.

Each partner will take a 45 per cent stake in the other's truck and bus operations. They will also absorb up to a quarter of each other's car and van manufacturing.

□ IN AN effort to bolster flagging enthusiasm for investment in East Europe, Brussels is asking for a common "reinsurance pool" to cushion Western companies more effectively in case their large-scale contracts in the East fall through. Export credit agencies from each EC country would pool 40 per cent of the risks involved in credit insurance contracts lasting over two years.

□ THE designs of Japanese, American and other micro-chips sold to the community are to enjoy the same copyright protection as competing European products. The EC has decreed. Brussels is sat-

isfied that European semiconductor topographies will receive reciprocal treatment when exported.

The measures will be reviewed in two years for American and Swiss topographies, while those from Japan, Sweden, Australia and Austria win unlimited protection. Brussels confirmed last week the decision shows a firm intention to use the approaching single market as a lever to win concessions out of the EC's trading partners.

□ A MOVE to curbed tape for small- and medium-sized companies in Europe after 1993 has been watered down. "The object is to make accounts more transparent and to reduce bureaucratic burdens," said a spokesman but governments will not be obliged to give small firms all these benefits. The rules, which down financial reporting requirements and will allow annual accounts in ecus.

PETER GUILFORD  
Brussels

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Continental connections

IAN Norrington, head of Kleinwort Benson unit at European equity sales at Kleinwort Benson until he was asked to resign in April, an event he no longer regrets, has wasted little time putting his former experience in the City to good use. For he has been appointed European consultant to the Fiduciary Trust Company, the New York securities house, which has ambitious plans for the Continent. Norrington, who worked for De Beers for 20 years and went on to set up W1 Carr's mining department in 1971, now divides his time between Fiduciary's UK offices in the West End and his own thriving jewellery business in Jermyn Street. "Friends in the City used to ask my advice on jewellery," says Norrington, aged 54, who joined the European department of Greaveson Grant in 1982. Meanwhile, past colleagues on KB's European sales desk, now run by Laurie Falkener, are keeping a wary eye on their list of clients. For Norrington was introduced to Fiduciary in Geneva, after KB agreed to let him visit his old trading contacts, and many of them may be only too happy to lend a helping hand.

### Follow the bear

THE City is still prepared to dig deep for the right cause. There was no shortage of money when 700 swags brokers and guests gathered at the InterContinental Hotel in London for the second Off-

Balance Ball. Star of the evening was a 6ft 6in peg-legged teddy bear, dressed as a pirate, and won in a raffle by Emma Brewster, who works on the US treasury desk at BZW, and her boyfriend, Cameron McNeill, former head of swaps trading at the same firm. They offered their bear up for auction, with Nick Burge, of Nomura Securities, forking out £2,000 — bringing the total raised for Bliss, a charity to help premature babies, to more than £30,000. "We are not total bears," Burge admits. But as joint head of swaps trading, with Ayesha Shah, he has installed the bear on Nomura's dealing floor.

### Pot-pourri

THE recently conferred right of about 20,000 Soviet manufacturing enterprises to negotiate their own foreign deals is throwing up unlikely partnerships. The 630-year-old Gzhel

Pottery from the town of the same name about 35 miles from Moscow sent a high-powered team of four executives last week to the even more remote Belleek Pottery in the wilds of County Fermanagh, Northern Ireland. They signed a joint marketing and manufacturing agreement under which Belleek will market Gzhel produce through its worldwide distribution network. The Irish company already sells its hand-painted china in the Soviet Union in the hard currency duty-free shops which are a subsidiary of Aer Rianta, the Irish airport authority, operates at Moscow's two main airports. Victor Liginov, Gzhel's managing director, says it is the company's first Western venture. "The Gzhel range will appeal to people as quality gifts are since every piece, like Belleek's, is hand-painted and produced by our own craftsmen."

OVERHEARD in a West Country supermarket: "The only good thing about inflation is that you go into a supermarket with £20 and come out faster than you did a year ago."

### Chinese checkers

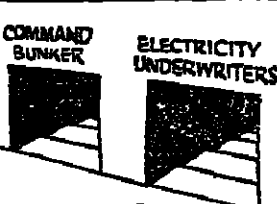
EVENTS in Tiananmen Square may have encouraged the Chinese leadership to retreat into their shells on economic policy, but not everything has gone into reverse, according to Joseph Duncan, former chief statistician to the American government, and now corporate economist at Dun & Brad-

street. Duncan, who stopped over in London after attending an International Association of Official Statisticians conference in Beijing, says that China's state statistical office is still doing its best to bring national accounts into line with Western systems. Two young Chinese statisticians informed the conference that their department had spent no less than a million man-hours to produce the modernized data up until 1987. Not bad, considering the equivalent data in America runs only until 1982.

### Where there's a will

SIMON Watson, the City financier who helped set up the corporate finance department at Lloyds Bank before turning his eye to new ventures, is back on a winning streak. He has been appointed chairman of Quill Willis, a home win writing company. It is all far removed from his previous role as managing director of Yelverton Investments, the US-listed investment company, which was once tipped as a comeback vehicle for Jim Slater, the one-time financier and latter-day author of children's books. "He was very entertaining," says Watson, an old Harrovian, who began his career with the Bank of London and South America, later part of Lloyds Bank International, and co-founded the corporate finance department at Lloyds in 1978. "Once you've been in merchant banking, you can turn your hand to all different kinds of things," he adds.

JON ASHWORTH





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# SPORT

## Chance to show strong rule

By DAVID MILLER

HOWARD Kendall's public celebration of adultery - his analogy, not mine - in terminating his so-called affair with Manchester City to return to Everton is one more reason why the Council of the Football Association has guarded its reputation about power-sharing with the Football League. In advocating this, Robert Atkins, the new Minister for Sport, seems not fully to grasp the issue.

Hard on the heels of Kendall's use of an escape clause in his contract at Aston Villa and a member of the League management committee, of the Russian referee in last week's UEFA Cup tie in Milan. Are these the people who should be showing us how to run football?

The track record of the League in administering its own affairs would scare anyone: horrific club debts, elite breakaway threats, consistent rejection of management com-

mittee recommendations and maverick chairmen regularly igniting policy Catherine wheels.

The disciplinary meeting of the FA today to deal with the fracas between Manchester United and Arsenal at Old Trafford on October 29 coincidentally defines why it is that the FA and not the League is, and only it can be, the national governing body of the game. Talk of a merger is ill-informed and contrary to the international constitution of the game. The League is simply a competition affiliated to the FA.

The disciplinary committee will have a 3-2 majority of FA representatives, with the League democratically represented by two of its management committee, Bill Fox, the president, and Gordon McKeag, of Newcastle United. Last season's disputes involving Arsenal-Norwich City and Wimbledon-West Ham United both had a 2-1 League majority on the committee.

It would be absurd if the League was not restrained in disciplinary procedure by an independent governing body which is a non-profit-making organisation concerned with the whole of the game. Partly because of the example of selfishness and indiscipline regularly portrayed by League players on television, the Lancashire County FA, for example, last season took £11,000 in small fines off players and clubs in minor football.

An alarming aspect of the Manchester United-Arsenal incident is that when Peter Hill-Wood, Arsenal's low-key chairman, fined George Graham £9,000, and five players each £5,000, other managers such as Alex Ferguson and Terry Venables threw up their arms in protest.

We are only the managers, they claimed: how can we control what happens on the field? Well, they leap to take the credit - and a fat bonus, when the team wins a trophy, and they must take respon-

sibility when their team behaves like brats. Gordon Taylor, the general secretary of the PFA, has roundly told them what their responsibilities are.

The disciplinary committee is concerned today that should it deduct points from the two clubs, this could amount to a double punishment, for it might jeopardise a place in next season's European competition. There is also the fact that the incident has received disproportionate publicity because of television. A heavy fine - twice the £50,000 which Norwich received last season - is more likely, with a suspended points deduction against Arsenal dependent on their future good conduct, following two major breaches.

Football is urgently in need of strong administration. Hill-Wood, who, despite allegations to the contrary and the ambitions of his fellow director David Dein, has never wanted to be part of a breakaway, and took drastic action

against his own team because he recognises that football is in danger of poisoning its own lake of goodwill. Although a League man, he is exactly the kind of figure who the FA should be grooming as successor to Bert Millichip, the present chairman.

To do so Hill-Wood would need to be a member of the FA, either through the management committee or as a regional representative. He says he has not the time before he retires in five years, aged 60. Millichip is 76, and wishes to go in the near future. Hill-Wood should be persuaded that the game needs him as a stabilising alternative to some of his League colleagues. He would be the perfect compromise to the League's quest for more FA power: though Millichip and the chief executive, Graham Kelly, are agreed that the League's wishes, especially on financial administration, should be favourably considered.

## Lamb's return to command is a searching test

From ALAN LEE, CRICKET CORRESPONDENT, ADELAIDE

OF ALL the potential pitfalls in the lead-up to the Ashes Test series, England have suffered by far the most damaging with the loss of their captain, Graham Gooch, for an indefinite period.

As the premier batsman in the side, Gooch will be hard to replace; as a leader of influence and inspiration, he is irreplaceable.

Gooch lay, weary and disconsolate, in a private room at St Andrew's Hospital here yesterday, having undergone an operation on his right hand. He will be detained until the middle of the week and cannot hope to play again for at least four weeks.

Gooch's deputy, Allan Lamb, has many admirable qualities but has yet to indicate that captaincy is among them. Last March he was thrust, centre-stage when Gooch's other hand was broken in Port of Spain. His tenure in charge of a Northamptonshire side which has often resembled a rabble gives little comfort in this crisis.

Lamb, like many before him, is an effective No 2, a cheer-leader and lifer of spirits, but this enforced return to full command, however temporary, will be a searching test of his character as much as his tactical astuteness.

An unusually solemn Lamb spoke last night of his increased responsibilities. "It's bad losing your captain, but there are 15 other guys here and they will all be fighting hard for Graham," he said. "Our spirit is still very high."

There was talk of everyone giving 150 per cent (Lamb's figure) to compensate for Gooch's absence and, while stating the obvious in that he would be in charge on the field, Lamb indicated that a coalition captaincy might ex-

ist in the dressing-room, involving Gooch.

Lamb's injured elbow is close to full recovery, which at least precludes the possibility of England having to locate a third-choice captain for this week's matches in Tasmania. There is no thought of reinforcing the squad from England. Gooch, although not ruling out flying home for a fortnight, is more likely to remain in Australia.

Gooch's third hand injury in eight otherwise triumphant months was thought to be trivial in Perth three weeks ago - simply a cut occasioned by fielding to his own bowling in a practice match. The wound was not stitched, on doctor's advice, but bandaged and padded until, in less than a week, Gooch was playing again.

At some indefinable point infection crept into the finger. On Saturday morning, after batting in the nets, Gooch reported that the finger had stiffened. Half an hour later he was in considerable pain and unable to take the field against South Australia.

A doctor examined the hand twice and at 5pm suggested Gooch should go to hospital. In what was described as "extensive surgery", poison was drained from the tip of the finger down to the palm of the hand, and almost 40 stitches were needed.

Laurie Brown, England's physiotherapist, was present and reported that an immediate operation was thought essential "to save the finger being damaged for life".

Gooch watched his team's tails at Adelaide Oval on television yesterday and what he saw cannot have improved his recovery rate.

## Inept England are facing a beating

By ALAN LEE

WHAT this England tour needed, on a day of much dismay and consternation, was some overdue evidence that Australian smugness might yet be misplaced. I have to report that no such message was received.

Having lost five wickets in half a day on Saturday, England lost eight more yesterday. They suffered the gross embarrassment of following-on against the weakest state attack in Australia and, by the close, the humiliation of an innings defeat remained in prospect.

What made the latter fact all the more difficult to stomach is that, for a precious period either side of tea, the two men from whom England most urgently required runs gave every indication that they were back in prime form.

Atherton and Gower batted with poise and increasing conviction in a second-wicket stand of 92 before, in the space of eight balls, their wickets were sacrificed by two wastefully charitable strokes.

Yesterday morning's collapse of the final four first-innings wickets would have been amusing if it was not so sad. Three appalling slogs and a suicidal run-out simply added to the suspicion of some locals that England are indulging in a sinister plot to make Australians believe they are inept. If only it was so.

The follow-on began shortly before lunch and Larkins was an early casualty. But Gower, for almost an hour, scarcely played a flawed shot, a quick-footed pull for four against Scuderi bringing up the 50 stand in even time.

Atherton discarded the nervy habit of pushing away from his body and it came as a shock when Gower swept Sleep straight to deep square-leg and Atherton aimed an ugly heave across the line. Morris, rightly watchful for 90 minutes, fell infuriatingly to the fifth ball of the day's last test, leaving England 28 runs behind and effectively halving the side gone.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA:** Overcast 31°-13° (3 A. Banton 14° not out, P. C. Nicks 13°). First innings continued. G. A. Bishop run out 154. P. R. Sleep not out 71. W. B. Phillips bowled by B. Blackwell 5. J. C. Scuderi c sub B. Blackwell 24. T. T. Nielsen not out 4. Extras (p 14, nb 6) 22. Total (8 wickets) 431. T. B. A. May, C. R. Miller, D. J. Hickley did not bat.

**ENGLAND:** First innings. M. A. Atherton b Miller 8. W. Larkins b Hickley 31. D. J. Gower b Hickley 12. A. J. Stewart at Nielsen's B. Sleep 44. J. E. Morris b Scuderi 19. C. C. Lewis run out 41. T. B. A. May c Nielsen b Sleep 36. P. R. Sleep c Nielsen b Scuderi 13. M. P. Blackwell not out 1. D. J. Hickley c May b Scuderi 3. G. A. Gooch absent hurt 0. Extras (p 4, nb 4) 9. Total 188.

**FALL OF WICKETS:** 4-338, 5-354, 6-414, 7-203, 8-214. **BOWLING:** Miller 13-2-57-2; Hickley 16-4-42-2; Scuderi 11-1-30-2; May 20-5-50-0; Sleep 14-2-30-2.

**Second innings:** W. Larkins b Hickley 14. M. A. Atherton b May 40. D. J. Gower c Hickley b Sleep 58. J. E. Morris b Scuderi 16. A. J. Stewart not out 43. Extras (p 5, nb 5) 15. Total (4 wickets) 186.

**FALL OF WICKETS:** 1-24, 2-116, 3-116, 4-105. **BOWLING:** Miller 8-4-20-0; Hickley 13-3-43-1; Scuderi 7-0-14-1; May 21-3-54-1; Sleep 17-4-43-1. Umpires: T. Crabb and D. Harper.

Pakistan win, page 32

## There is no substitute for Reid

By CLIVE WHITE

Manchester City..... 2  
Leeds United..... 3

THE standing ovation that the Manchester City crowd gave to Peter Reid when he substituted himself in the eightieth minute of this rousing encounter at Maine Road yesterday was an emphatic indication to the club's board of whom they, at least, would like to see succeed Howard Kendall as manager.

The fact that it was given when City were minutes away from their first defeat at home in the League this season only further underlined their loyalty towards their player-coach. Peter Swales seemed to concur with the view of his supporters that Reid should become his twelfth manager in 17 years as chairman when he said: "I would like Peter to get the job and I hope to announce a decision in the next 48 hours. This result won't make any difference one way or the other."

There are enough contributing factors to excuse Reid for losing a match after which he had insisted that he was not prepared to continue in a caretaker role.

Ironically, it was Alan Harper, an Everton old boy, who complicated City's task by missing a penalty with the score at 0-1 and there was a suspicion of offside about Leeds United's third goal.

On scoring chances alone, City deserved at least to draw the game and no one would question their spirit after Kendall's sudden departure back to Everton last week.

The crowd's hostility towards Kendall was evident from placards like "Judas Kendall" but it showed a disgraceful lack of respect when it interrupted the min-



Skidding to a stop at Maine Road: White, of Manchester City, puts his best foot forward and the brakes on Kamara, of Leeds United

ute's silence before kick-off on this Remembrance Sunday by chanting obscenities, aimed at its former manager.

The crowd was silenced when Leeds broke away in the midst of City pressure to open the scoring in the thirteenth minute. Reid would not have been best pleased by the way that McAllister went un-

detected down the right to receive Sterland's free kick. Nor would he with Hendry's missed header to the perfectly flighted cross from which Chapman beat Cotton with a downward header.

The flow of the game, always fast and furious, was fortunately uninterrupted by a crowd disturbance when

Leeds supporters, in the wrong end of the ground, scaled the high fencing and spilled on to the pitch.

Ward must similarly have felt like seeking refuge when, with the goal begging, he blazed White's low cross wide of the target. But his remorse was nothing to Harper's when, in the 39th minute, he drove a

penalty, awarded for a push by Whyte on Quinn, high over the crossbar.

Harper, given a consoling pat by Reid, almost immediately compounded his error by obstructing Strachan at a free kick, for which he was a trifle harshly booked. It led to a change of personnel on the ball and Sterland's kick looped off Quinn to fall obliging for Shutt. His first shot was brilliantly deflected by Cotton but he managed to squeeze home the rebound via despairing lungs on the goal-line.

City were back in the game, though, when Ward stepped up to take a penalty after Sterland sent Quinn sprawling in the area. With ruthless efficiency, Ward converted his fourth consecutive kick. But Leeds, exerting an impressive authority in midfield, were not about to give up points. Barry vindicated the decision. Siles, said: "He has been noticed because he has been playing for Leeds in the first division this season but I already knew about him. He is enthusiastic and tenacious."

Taylor said that three casualties in the under-21 squad - Miller (Arsenal), Alkinson (Sunderland) and Jemson (Nottingham Forest) - would be replaced by Walker (Tottenham Hotspur), Cundy (Chelsea) and Rod Wallace (Southampton).

## Batty now in senior contention

DAVID Batty, the Leeds United midfielder player, walked off the Maine Road pitch yesterday after the televised fixture and learned that he is to receive a second honour (Stuart Jones writes).

The Barclays Young Player of October will today join the England squad gathering for Wednesday's European championship qualifying tie in Dublin. He and the uncapped Tony Daley, Aston Villa's flying winger, have both been brought in by Graham Taylor to replace the injured Trevor Steven and John Barnes.

Taylor, who agreed that Batty is a modern version of Siles, said: "He has been noticed because he has been playing for Leeds in the first division this season but I already knew about him. He is enthusiastic and tenacious."

Taylor said that three casualties in the under-21 squad - Miller (Arsenal), Alkinson (Sunderland) and Jemson (Nottingham Forest) - would be replaced by Walker (Tottenham Hotspur), Cundy (Chelsea) and Rod Wallace (Southampton).

Results and tables, page 34

MATCH FACTS									
At Maine Road. Att: 27,782. Ref: J. E. Martin.					HT: 0-2. MANCHESTER C 2 LEEDS 3				
Scores: Ward 49 (pen), Chapman 13, Shutt 42, White 65, Strachan 82					Cautions: Harper 41, White 63, McAllister 38, Chapman 84				
Subs: Brightwell 78 (Harper), Allen 80 (Reid)					Pearson 85 (Shutt)				
		MANCHESTER CITY			LEEDS				
Player	Goal	Attempt	By	On	Player	Goal	Attempt	By	On
Conner	1	4	1	1	Strachan	1	4	1	1
Harper	2	6	1	3	Harper	1	1	1	1
Reid	1	1	1	1	Batty	1	1	1	1
Porter	1	1	1	1	Kamara	1	1	1	1
Richmond	1	1	1	1	Strachan	1	1	1	1
White	3	4	1	1	Strachan	1	1	1	1
Ward	5	1	1	1	Chapman	1	1	1	1
Harper	1	1	1	1	McAllister	1	1	1	1
Ward	1	1	1	1	Reid	1	1	1	1
Brightwell	1	1	1	1	Pearson	1	1	1	1
Allen	1	1	1	1	Unsettled	1	1	1	1
		Shots (on target/total)			Corners (left/right)				
		9 16			4 2				
		17 13			4 11				
		19 -			20 2				
		2 -			4 7				
		50 57			20 87				



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## Cheltenham's downhill hazard

By RICHARD EVANS

THE third last fence on the old course at Cheltenham has proved over the years to be make or break in any steeplechase for jockey and horse. On Saturday a packed grandstand and millions of television viewers twice witnessed the stomach-wrenching sight of a horse in full flight paying the ultimate penalty for failing to negotiate it safely.

Alaoui, a former grade A showjumper in Ireland and winner of 11 races under rules in the past two years, was one of the safest jumpers around yet had to be put down after brushing through the top of the obstacle, losing his footing on landing and breaking his shoulder.

Just over an hour later Buckfast Abbey, another safe jumper, was challenging for the lead in the Mackeson Gold Cup when disaster struck. He appeared to jump the fence perfectly but slipped on landing and broke his back.

The fence is not unsafe. Indeed, Philip Arkwright, clerk of the course, deliberately makes sure it is slightly "softer"

in its make-up compared to other jumps at National Hunt's headquarters. A combination of factors, however, make it one of the toughest jumps to negotiate in the British Isles, according to Brendan Powell, rider of Alaoui.

No matter what the length of the race, the contest begins in earnest when horses reach the top of the hill about 200 yards before the third last. Horses accelerate noticeably as they gallop down a quite sharp hill and jockeys know they must not lose touch at such a crucial stage. To make matters worse, the ground on the landing side tends to slope away.

"Basically, a lot of horses are going a stride too fast when they reach the fence but you have to let them stride on down there," Powell said yesterday. "When you land the ground just runs away from you. Even horses that jump well seem to go down on their noses a bit. You could steady the horse and just try to get over safely, but then you have lost the chance of winning." Powell does not believe removing the fence would help, as horses would be going even faster when they

reached the second last.

Arkwright, who is "hugely conscious" of the problem, agrees. Having walked the course countless times during his 15 years at Cheltenham, and having discussed the placing of the fence with Neil Wyatt, the senior inspector of courses, he is convinced there is no alternative.

Although the landing area immediately after the fence is level, according to Arkwright, horses coming downhill at speed tend to hit the top of the fence, peck on landing "and then when the ground is running away they don't recover in the way they would if it was level or a bit uphill."

"It is very hard to apportion blame between speed, determination to win, sitting of the fence and running-away ground."

Whatever the cause, Arkwright shares the anguish caused by two deaths on Saturday. "It took the gilt off the day. Because of the fatalities it was a bad day's racing."

Scudamore's plans for return, page 33

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